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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

The People Also Must Deal

Budget's Hopes on Income

Europe Is Set for Trade

¶ **Recognition that** the Government is an expression of the people, rather than the people of the government, comes from a New Dealer, and renews the conviction traditionally held by Americans that, in the final anaylsis, the primal duty of the citizen is to contribute to good government. "The challenge," Secretary of Commerce Roper tells an audience of Associated Press subscribers, at its annual meeting in New York, "is upon us as a people to realize that laws cannot be wisely constructed or effectively enforced without the assistance, understanding, sympathy, and co-operation of the people. . . . It is, therefore, of prime importance that the people should be aroused, through thoroughly informed leadership, to study the theory and practice of government and their responsibilities thereunder." A timely admonition, when the tendency of society seems to be to neglect the stabilizing influence of individual responsibility.

¶ **While President Roosevelt** proofreads his forthcoming message to Congress, so to speak, and observers, figuratively looking over his shoulder, predict that it will incorporate proposal for a $250,000,000 budget slash. Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan asserts that present estimates of the number of unemployed are fixed about 5,000,000 pegs too high. Accepting the Social Security Board's figure of 26,000,000 now employed, Senator Vandenberg concludes that only 2,975,000 are idle. This, according to Labor Statistician Dr. Isador Lubin would mean 4,000,000 more employed today than at the peak of the 1929 boom—an estimate which, if true, would make the cries of those who weep over the "technologically unemployed" sound silly. However, it is obvious that the national income needs a tremendous amount of industrial helium to lift it above the demands of present deficits, and make the President's hope for a balanced budget in 1939 appear reasonable.

¶ **As the zero hour** for isolation of the Spanish War conflagration approaches, there is a noticeable relaxation of tension in diplomatic circles, where statesmen are seeing evidences that the European nations are tiring of the blatant sounds of intolerance and are seeking quiet grounds for mutual agreement. Dr. Schacht's visit to Belgium, the decrease of German press attacks on Czechoslovakia, evidences in France of a desire for a political agreement with Germany, the Hungarian Premier's announcement of readiness for a friendly agreement with the Little Entente—all point to a weariness with the sight of bristling bayonets and to a desire for reconciliation. The property man on the diplomatic stage is placing on the set the utensils for an economic curtain raiser which may turn eyes from armaments and make smiles for trade.

¶ **Premier Hepburn's failure** to negotiate settlement of the General Motors strike at Oshawa, Ontario—because of his insistence that C. I. O. representatives from outside Canada have no voice in the conduct of the strike or its settlement—throws a shadow of uncertainty on General Motors plants in Detroit. Union officials charge that the automobile corporation has broken two agreements in failing to settle the strike in its Canadian plants. Premier Hepburn, however, proposes to fight to the last ditch to keep the C. I. O. from reaching international status and expanding into the Canadian mining area. He threatens drastic "combative action," if any further invasion by the Lewis organization is attempted.

¶ **So a sense** of foreboding hangs over the General Motors plants each side of the border. Workers who lost $65,000,000 through strikes in the last five months, and automotive concerns which have suffered a $200,000,000 production "delay" are equally convinced that labor disagreements are expensive luxuries. Squabbling over the catcher's mitt, they lose the baseball of prosperity.

¶ **Daughters of the American** Revolution, whose forebears began their struggle for liberty 162 years ago, open their forty-sixth Congress in Washington under the gavel of President-General Mrs. William A. Becker of Summit, N. J. While Patriots' Day with memories centering about Lexington and Concord is being observed in New England, the descendants of Continental Army men turn their thoughts to the help of underprivileged youth, seeking to encourage the right atmosphere for potential leaders of the American womanhood of tomorrow. Shouldering a musket in defense of a farm or in resentment over unjust decrees is an easy sacrifice compared to the demand for daily striving toward the ideal of true individual responsibility which is the inescapable concomitant of real patriotism.

Tokyo Gives Foreigners Right Of Land Ownership in Japan; U. S. and Britain Sign Accord

Last Relic of Ancient Extra-Territoriality Vanishing With New Agreement That Drops Perpetual Lease System Five Years Hence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A chronic cause of dispute and a minor irritant in the relations between Japan and foreign powers was eliminated here recently when the Japanese Foreign Minister, Naotake Sato; the American Ambassador, Joseph Clark Grew, and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Clive, affixed their signatures to documents terminating the perpetual lease system. Japan welcomed the step as marking the removal of the last relic of foreign extra-territorial rights in this country.

The perpetual lease system dates back to 1858, to the very early period of foreign residence in Japan. Inasmuch as the Japanese authorities were unwilling to permit foreigners to own land outright the leasing system was preferred. The foreigner, besides paying for the land, agreed to pay an annual rental, in lieu of which he was exempted from all taxes on the land and the buildings which might be erected on it.

Missed Opportunity

The Japanese Government itself missed an opportunity to eliminate the leases, along with all other features of the extra-territoriality, such as freedom from the jurisdiction of Japanese courts, when treaties to this effect were concluded with foreign powers in 1894. At this time the British Government—the largest number of perpetual leases being held by British subjects—would have been glad to give up the privileges associated with the perpetual leases for the right of ordinary land ownership. However, Japan was not prepared to concede this right and preferred to let the perpetual lease arrangement stand.

As the value of the property held under perpetual leases rose with the growth of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki (the three ports where the practice existed), the municipalities endeavored to levy taxes.

Ownership Rights

A decision of the Hague Tribunal of Arbitration was unfavorable to Japan and sustained the claim of the lease-holders to immunity from taxation.

A new element entered into the situation when Japanese legislation in 1926 granted foreigners for the first time the right to own land. By this time, however, the advantages of the leases were so great that the holders were unwilling to surrender them except in exchange for substantial compensation. The British Government on one occasion suggested that 7,000,000 yen would be a fair price for the abandonment of the tax exemption privileges. Japan declined this offer.

Disputes between the municipal authorities and the lease-holders continued. Finally, faced with the likelihood that the Japanese Government, which was especially indisposed to tolerate anything in the nature of foreign privilege in this age of high-pitched nationalism, would abolish the leases unilaterally, the British and American Governments decided to accept an agreed settlement of the problem.

Under the terms of this settlement foreign leaseholders will enjoy immunity from taxation for five more years, until 1942. Then the leases will be terminated without compensation, being replaced by ordinary title-deeds of ownership.

Leaders Study Budget Savings With President

$250,000,000 From Relief and General Expenditures Expected

May Be Temporary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—After the ball game, somebody has to pay the bill. And that is exactly what is happening in Washington today. Today, President Roosevelt threw out the first shiny ball to open the 1937 baseball season at Griffith stadium.

But he returned straight from the Stadium to the White House, met another even more notable baseball fan, Vice-President Garner, and with an imposing group of congressional leaders, they went into the most serious budget conference since the famous economy drive of 1933.

At the White House today, competent authority indicated that President Roosevelt is aiming at considerable economies in the revised budget estimates that go to Congress at mid-week—the best guesses—doubtless in too round numbers—were that Mr. Roosevelt will cut something like $200,000,000 to $250,000,000 in appearance from his 1938 budget—the coming fiscal year.

The economy is necessary because revenues of the present fiscal year promise to be nearly $500,000,000 under expectations, which is an indication that next year's revenues will be disappointing too. The cuts are expected to be achieved by pruning a part from relief, and another part from general expenditures. Some 24 or 48 hours before the actual figures are published, it is illadvised to present any more definite estimates. Actually, the President's intentions have been fairly well guarded as to detail, although after his talk with congressional leaders late today, further information is anticipated.

Important Leaders There

The White House conference, assembled to hear the President read a first draft of his budget message includes: Vice-President Garner; Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Daniel W. Bell, acting budget director; Speaker William B. Bankhead (D) of Alamaba; Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader; Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, runner-up majority leader; Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, House leader; Representative Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, deputy leader; and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of Ways and Means.

Though President Roosevelt is pressing for outward and apparent economies, skepticism still prevails in Washington whether when the books are finally balanced many months hence, that actual economies will have been achieved. There are several slips before the black ink gets transferred from the ink pots to the budget, and the red ink gets

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

D. A. R. Opens Congress

PREAMBLE TO CONSTITUTION
OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AS PRESENTED 1787 AND RATIFIED 1790
WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES
IN ORDER TO FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION
ESTABLISH JUSTICE INSURE DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY
PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENCE PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE
AND SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY
TO OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY DO
ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION
FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PLACED IN HONOR OF
THE ANTHONY WAYNE COOK
(1864 1935)
PRESIDENT GENERAL
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1923 1926
CONSTITUTION HALL
DEDICATED

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. William A. Becker
President General

Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard
of Pennsylvania

A Bronze Tablet Inscribed With the Preamble to the Constitution Was Unveiled Yesterday by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Constitution Hall. The Tablet Honors Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook of Cooksburg, Penna., Mrs. Cook Was President General of the D. A. R. From 1923 to 1926, and It Was During Her Administration That the Constitution Hall Was Built

Six Nations Draft Arms Control Pact; Will Invite Others

France Pledges Support for Belgian Economic Parley Plan

Hails Schacht Bid As Clearing Air

BERLIN, April 19 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler told a noted British Laborite today amid the start of Reich-wide celebrations for his forty-eighth birthday that Germany would be "very willing" to attend an international conference for "economic co-operation and mutual understanding" if President Roosevelt or some other major statesman called it.

Herr Hitler's statement was made known after he had conferred for more than two hours with George Lansbury, visiting Laborite member of the House of Commons.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 19—Fresh impetus has just been given to the movement in favor of simultaneous economic and military disarmament by French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos.

Speaking on the event of the arrival of Maurice Frère, to whom Premier Paul van Zeeland has entrusted the preliminary steps of his investigation regarding the possibility of calling a world economic conference, M. Delbos pledged the French Government's full support for such move and combined this with the announcement that France will submit a proposal for control and publication of armament programs and expenditures to the meeting of the Disarmament Conference Bureau next month.

"We hope that this initiative will facilitate the calling of a general conference in the near future," M. Delbos declared.

Tripartite Accord

Three great democracies—Britain, the United States and France—set the right example in their tripartite monetary accord, M. Delbos said, and "they are desirous of furthering through the revival of trade, the peaceful collaboration of all nations for their common prosperity."

Emphasizing France's desire to reach an agreement with all and its determination not to neglect any possibility of rapprochement with Germany, M. Delbos gave guarded but favorable response to Dr. Schacht's bid for a general economic and political entente.

Accord Long Sought

"As Dr. Schacht said recently at Brussels, an economic entente presupposes a general political accord," M. Delbos said. "We have long been ready for this accord, which is itself conditioned by good atmosphere. Neither military nor economic disarmaments are possible without the disarmament of minds and hearts. It is high time to break down the mental barriers between peoples, who ask only to understand each other and to get together peacefully.

Defending the League of Nations, which, he said, despite its shortcomings, remained "the surest of political realities," M. Delbos announced that France will urge reform of the League by limiting military sanctions to regional mutual assistance agreements.

Reich press discounts lowering trade walls: Page 3.

Roosevelt Seen Willing to Use Small Powers to Aid Peace

Gibson Active In Recent Proposals

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who accompanied the Davis Economic Mission to Europe

LONDON, April 19—An arms control pact, including extensive exchange of budgetary information and establishment of an international control commission, has been completed and is shortly to be signed by Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Finland, as a first step toward European arms appeasement, it was learned here today.

At the May 6 session of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva these states are to announce the details of their pact and to invite adherence of any other nation which desires. At the same time, France will propose a more extensive exchange or arms information as the most effective method for mitigating the current rearmament race.

The arms control plan is another product of the Oslo Group which is daily assuming more importance as a promising agency for mediation in many fields.

Roosevelt's Choice

President Roosevelt's invitation to Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgian to visit Washington when he comes to the United States shortly is considered here as a definite selection of this channel to approach Europe, in preference to other channels which others of President Roosevelt's representatives in Europe have been trying to open up through co-operation with the British and the French.

The arms plan contemplates a commission, which will be distinct from the League, although it will work with the League's Arms Bureau and will keep it most fully informed of its activities. The commission will act as a clearing house for budgetary information on arms among the signatory states.

It is also contemplated that the commission would receive information about the traffic in arms between signatories or between a signatory and outside states.

While general world adherence is not to be expected at the Geneva session, leaders of the Oslo group contend that an agency will have been called into existence which will be open to any nation whenever it is ready to join.

Franco-British Support

The plan is being encouraged by Britain, and particularly by France, which latter has long insisted that the only real solution of the arms competition lies through an exchange of information service, rather than through any rigid limitation scheme such as has been tried in the past without permanent success.

The Roosevelt decision to form contacts with the Oslo Group through Dr. van Zeeland's visit to Washington is a distinct surprise to other American exploratory missions. Mr. Norman H. Davis, President Roosevelt's Ambassador-at-Large, and Mr. William C. Bullitt, U. S. Ambassador to France, is each known to be working along separate tacks. A third mission is now learned to have been working very quietly. Mr. Hugh Gibson, still nominally U. S. Ambassador to Brazil, has been operating at Brussels for some time, while awaiting a new European assignment. Mr. Gibson represents the career diplomat element in the United States Foreign Service, which has devised the alternative approach through Oslo. President Roosevelt has been able to sift the reports and recommendations of the three sources and to choose at will.

Most Neutral Approach

His apparent selection, perhaps significantly, falls on the approach which is the most neutral in character and the least susceptible of interpretation of an alignment by the United States with England and France. Instead, he seems to choose the small democracies as the opening wedge for European appeasement, strengthening the importance of this group and indicating that the United States is more interested in bridging the gap between the general groups of the big powers than in strengthening one at the expense of the other.

For this reason the "Oslo approach" is likely to enjoy better prospects of success than one which started with an Anglo-French alignment.

However, it is obvious that there must be quiet co-operation with these powers. Unless the way is paved with their assistance and the prospective action is given their blessing, it is clear that little can be accomplished.

Martin to Press Labor Act Case Against Ford Co.

Homer Martin confirmed reports that the Automobile Workers of America, of which he is president, will file formal charges against the Ford Motor Company with the National Labor Relations Board, charging violation of the Wagner Act.

Mr. Martin also disclosed that the C. I. O. strategy meeting at Washington, which he arrived at the capital to attend, would vote on the question of a sympathy strike in American General Motors plants, to support the C. I. O. strikers at Oshawa, Ont.

The American Federaton of Labor executve council met simultaneously at Washington, with the question of expulsion of John L. Lewis and the C. I. O. unions at the head of its agenda.

At Oshawa, Premier Hepburn's settlement negotiations were at a standstill, following a stormy scene in which the Premier ordered Canadian C. I. O. representatives out of his office, claiming he had caught them telephoning for instructions to Homer Martin and other American union officials whom he had banned from the negotiations.

Other strike news: Page 2

Rebels Fall Back In Teruel Sector On Valencia Road

MADRID, April 19 (AP)—Insurgent troops fell back slowly in the Teruel sector today before a double thrust of Government columns to pinch off the salient which has menaced the temporary capital at Valencia since the early days of the 10-month-old civil war.

The western column, striking northward through the Albarracin Hills in east central Spain, captured the towns of Monterde and Bronchales, west of Teruel, while the second Government column pushed down from the northeast.

Their objective was the Teruel-Saragossa highway, the supply line of the troops that have held the salient against repeated isolated drives.

The triangular piece of territory 72 miles northwest of Valencia and 150 miles east of Madrid represented the deepest insurgent advance into government territory.

Strictly speaking it has not been a separate front but the center of the almost 100-mile line stretching through the middle of Spain from Guadalajara to Aragon.

Less tension as blockade nears: Page 3.

Camera Praised As Weapon to Aid In War on Crime

By Pacificus

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco, April 19.

An editorial writer on the Pacific Rural Press makes an ingenious proposal to discourage law-breakers. Firm in his conviction that films are mightier than bullets, he recommends that the citizen who wishes to defend himself against wrongs and misdemeanors make a practice of carrying a pocket camera.

There is no law against this kind of a concealed weapon, and it is sometimes more effective, and always more humane, than a revolver. If anyone molests you or your property, and you produce a little camera and proceed to take a snapshot of him, he is likely to do what is known in motion picture and radio circles as a fade-out.

The writer of this editorial says that he once saw public-spirited women put vote repeaters to rout by this method in an election in Missouri, and he cites an instance of the candid camera being used to put Seattle racketeers to flight.

"Our belief is," maintains the P. R. P., "that if the average citizen would carry a small camera in his pocket, one ready to shoot by merely pointing and pressing, that rioting would soon fade, that illegal picketing would stop, and that racketeers with criminal records and those aliens who are illegally in this country would go into seclusion."

Another time when the little pocket camera comes in handy is when a drunken or careless driver bumps into your car on the highway. A snap-shot will establish a permanent record of his license number, and of the identity of the driver, and it may even provide conclusive evidence as to the party who is to blame in the affair. It will certainly protect you from being imposed upon by professional racketeers who try to profit from mishaps on the road. And apart from all this, if you have a camera in your pocket you will never have to say wistfully, "I wish I had a picture of that." You'll have one. So here's to the pocket policeman, the candid camera.

Youth Program Heads Aims Of D. A. R. Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Nearly 5000 Daughters of the American Revolution have gathered here to pay their annual homage to their grandfathers and great-grandfathers whose struggle for liberty began 162 years ago today.

The delegates' attention was not centered on the past as they opened their 46th continental congress, however. A keynote of "youth" had been chosen to run through the week's sessions.

Since her election as president-general, two years ago, Mrs. William A. Becker of Summit, N. J., has made a special drive to turn the attention of the society's hundreds of chapters in all parts of the United States to the aiding and befriending of American youth. This is the most fruitful patriotic work the D. A. R. can undertake at the present time, she has told them.

Many Youth Projects

At this year's congress, the chapter delegates from every state will report what they have done to aid youth, especially the underprivileged. Chapter youth projects have ranged all the way from collecting clothes for destitute children to providing scholarships that will enable them to study at D. A. R. "approved schools."

"Our efforts to help the underprivileged, to guide and assist young

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Economics in the News

Broadening the Constitution—Two Decisions That Have Made History —Due Process and Federal Powers

—By H. B. E.

Two constitutional revolutions have occurred within the last month of which cognizance will be taken by the economic historian. One is the upholding of a state law on minimum wages for women; the other is the validation of the Wagner Act. With the merits or demerits of the particular laws I am not here concerned. It is my present purpose to consider what the decisions mean in relation to the economic powers of government.

By this time we all know that American Government is one of specified and limited powers. The powers are set forth in the Constitution. In this fundamental law there is an amendment; the Fourteenth, which guarantees that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. This is a limitation on the powers of state governments, though there is a fifth amendment, which limits federal government in the same way.

What is "due process?" Originally its meaning seemed clear enough.

Everybody was to be protected in so far as court and government procedure was concerned. A person on trial, for instance, was entitled to a fair trial, he had equality before the law. He has a guaranty against the arbitrary exercise of government power.

* * *

In course of time, as the corporation developed, "due process" came to mean anything or nothing. All the emphasis was on the "don'ts" in the clause. Moreover, the "don'ts" were extended as a check upon state regulation; no person—meaning corporation as well as person—should be deprived by government of liberty to make contracts or of property in the shape of contracts. . . . It was held, for instance, to be an infringement of the Fourteenth Amendment when New York State legislated minimum wages for women. Such a law limited "freedom of contract."

This interpretation has now been thrown into the discard. Minimum wage laws for women workers have been upheld where formerly they were vetoed. In this volte face the Supreme Court has given a new interpretation of the "due process" clause, according to the verdict:

"The Constitution does not mention freedom of contract. It speaks of liberty and prohibits the deprivation of liberty without due process of law. In prohibiting that deprivation the Constitution does not recognize an absolute and uncontrollable liberty. But the liberty safeguarded is liberty in a social organization which requires the protection of law against the evils which menace the health, safety, morals and welfare of the people."

This last sentence is a golden sentence which will forever be hung up in the Supreme Court as a precedent. It is a recognition of the twentieth century.

* * *

Validation of the Wagner Act has nothing to do with the powers of state governments. It clarifies the power of the Federal Government. Hitherto the regulatory power of the Federal Government has been restricted to commerce between states or between states and foreign countries. What did commerce mean? Up till last Monday one got the impression that the only commerce that could be regulated federally was transport. This is commerce in the narrow assentation of the word.

Now, the word commerce is expanded in definition to mean the process of manufacture as well as of transport. Thus the Federal Government is enabled to regulate "local" manufacture. The revolution cannot be exaggerated. For the first time the Federal Government's powers have been brought abreast of the powers of private business. According to the decisions upholding the Wagner Act, the Federal Government has the power relations of a small clothing factory equally with those of a great steel concern.

Such an interpretation thus reverses the vetoes on the Guffey Act and the NRA. In the former veto the Supreme Court held that, since commerce constituted intercourse for the purpose of trade, the production of coal was a local matter. In the anti-NRA verdict the court held in substance that the interstate character of the poultry slaughtered by the Schechters ceased when the poultry was purchased for slaughtering and for local sale to retail dealers; in other words that neither the slaughtering nor the subsequent sale constituted interstate commerce.

* * *

I am not interested at this time in finding out what made the Supreme Court change its interpretation of either "due process" or the extent of federal powers. Mr. Roosevelt, the sit-down strikes and the "illiction" returns all played a part, I suppose. The fact of the reversal is epoch-making enough without examining the reason for it.

In the two decisions the Constitution has been "flexed" quite as broadly as any constitutional amendment could have made it. In the Wagner Act decision it is true, the decision was only 5-4. But a narrow margin is just as decisive as a wide margin, as Walter E. Weyl, in his study of the Constitution says.

"Actually our Constitution is amended today (as it has been amended for the last 120 years) chiefly by process of interpretation. New senses are given to old words; the growing political foot, by sheer pressure, changes the old stiff shoe."

Big London Drapery Firm Agrees to Paid Holidays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — An agreement signed here, covering working conditions in the distributive trades, between a large drapery firm and the National Union of Shop Assistants provides for two weeks holiday with pay a year and a new scale of minimum wages for 10,000 of the firm's employees.

When the agreement was signed at the Ministry of Labor, Mr. F. W. Leggett, principal assistant at the Ministry, declared he hoped the agreement would show the way to voluntary regulation of labor conditions throughout the distributive trades.

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Young Tibetans Seek Reforms; Await Panchan Lama's Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Tibet, the high and remote "roof of the world," forbidden land of Lamaism, is emulating more modern countries by developing politics, according to reports here.

The moving force is a new Nationalist Party (it is also called the "Young Party"), composed of young men who resent the age-long domination of superstitious religion over their country and who wish to divert its wealth into the building of a modern state instead of the support of huge lamasaries filled with monks.

Opposing this new group, which is still small, are two powerful religious parties, supporters of the Dalai and the Panchan Lamas, respectively. There is at present no Dalai Lama, and the Panchan Lama is slowly moving back to his native Tibet after more than a dozen years of exile during which he has ranged through all China. The present year, observers believe, must see some rather concrete and important development toward the shaping of Tibet's political future.

Panchan Spiritual Head

The Panchan Lama is regarded as the spiritual head of Tibet, as the Dalai Lama has been its temporal head. The present Panchan Lama, now in or near Tachienlu on the eastern central Sikang border straddling the Lhasa caravan route from Szechuan province, is an unworldly man reputed to be surrounded by what one commentator has termed "an unwholesome gang of rogues who exploit religion for their own unholy ends."

For years the Panchan Lama has deeply longed to be back in his old home of Drashe Lhumbo, a well-established lamasery with a Lama population of 4800. It is his followers and their subterranean intrigues, sometimes with various successive Chinese Governments and sometimes within Tibet itself, which has kept him away thus far. The Panchan Party is in general felt to have at least a tacit support by China, as the Dalai group was felt to have at least a tacit British support, while the Young Party might join forces with either, or both might band together against a rising modernism if it seemed really to menace their tremendous wealth and influence.

Mixed Politics

Tibet's general political situation is no less strange than the specific condition of its internal affairs. In the reign of the Manchu Emperor Ch'ien Lung, Tibet was conquered by China, and from that time to the period of the British Younghusband Expedition of 1904 it remained shut against foreigners, with the Chinese jealous of possible encroachment and the Tibetans as fanatically hostile as the Arab Wahabis. After the Chinese revolution in 1911 and the abdication of the Manchus, the Tibetans drove out the Chinese garrisons and officials and became to all purposes independent, although China has never recognized this, and the death of the Dalai Lama in December, 1933, gave opportunity for the sending of a special Chinese mission which is believed to have accomplished something in the direction of re-establishing Chinese prestige and perhaps representation in foreign affairs, at any rate. So far as the Tibetan view goes, the fewer foreign affairs the better!

Much of the interest attached to Tibet is because of its mystery. There is apparently little wealth in this land of poor herdsmen and a few hand industries, but rumor speaks of gold in every river bed, as well as other possible mineral resources.

New Method Saves Years In Cooling Dam's Cement

GRAND COULEE DAM, Wash., April 19 (AP)—Millions of gallons of water piped through the 1,800,000 yards of concrete in Grand Coulee dam's west end base already have completed the necessary cooling that would have required many years by natural process.

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Auto Union Head to Press Labor Charges Against Ford

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Charges will be filed with the National Labor Relations Board accusing Henry Ford of violations of the Wagner Labor Act "within a few days," Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers' Union, declared today.

Mr. Martin was in Washington in connection with the executive meeting of the Committee for Industrial Organization which opened here simultaneously with the rival meeting of executives of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Martin said the union would charge Ford with "unfair labor practices, discriminatory discharges of union workers, and violation of the whole act." The charges, he said, would be filed in a few days "if they have not already been filed," and would be sent to the Detroit office of the board. The union would not ask the labor board to supervise an election to select collective bargaining representatives, he said, although "collective bargaining conferences with managers of Ford plants have already been held."

Mr. Martin's statement came as the executive heads of the rival C. I. O. and A. F. of L. met in Washington for a series of separate conferences which may hold the future of the labor movement. The relationship of the two bodies is expected to be decided shortly.

The philosophical pattern imposed on the American labor movement by Samuel Gompers has been challenged in the past few months at every point by the rise of the new C. I. O. movement led by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, of which William Green, his apponent and leader of the A. F. of L., is also a member.

The Gompers thesis was that American labor should stay out of politics, organize workers on a craft basis, and disregard the dogma of the class struggle which serves as the philosophy of the labor movement in more or less degree in every other country. Mr. Green is still true to the old Gompers' program, but Mr. Lewis has departed widely from it in the first two aspects

The C. I. O. now has 16 international unions in its membership, some suspended and some still members of the A. F. of L.; it expects to issue charters to some 300 local unions within a few days; it has had marked success in unionizing the automobile, steel, plate glass and rubber trades on an industrial basis, and is now pressing its drive in textiles and petroleum. Mr. Lewis declares that within 60 days the C. I. O. will have a bigger membership than the A. F. of L., which listed about 3,400,000 last November, and has gained 300,000 since then. The November figure, however, included suspended C. I. O. unions.

The A. F. of L. is strongest in the skilled crafts which are known as the "aristocracy" of labor. for example, the A. F. of L. controls the building trades and by restricting apprentices has been able to keep wages at a high level. Teamsters, electricians and machinists are other strongholds of the federation. There is still a third independent group in the American labor movement, the railroad employes who are organized in their own brotherhoods.

Gift of Liquor To White House Starts Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—a new controversy over liquor consumption in the White House has arisen with the reported receipt by President Roosevelt of a consignment of Virgin Islands Rum.

Capt. Edward Page Gaston, American founder of the World Prohibition Federation, speaking in a Washington church yesterday charged that "more alcohol is being consumed by guests at the White House than for many years past."

Mrs. Roosevelt took exception to the captain's statement today. She said that liquor served at the White House is largely confined to wine and she did not think any more was being served than was served by other presidents in the days before prohibition.

A consignment of St. Croix rum had been presented to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Cabinet and other officials as a gesture to encourage the use of the product by the American people, Captain Gaston declared.

The President's wife said she did not know whether the gift of rum had been received, but if it had it would probably be used in moderation on the White House tables.

She was frank to admit that she herself did not know how rum is used. A personal dry, Mrs. Roosevelt announced soon after repeal that wine would be served at the White House for those who wanted it, but that she herself would not drink any.

New Deal Woman Named to Norway In Envoy List

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated today four more diplomatic appointees for posts in Europe and Latin America, including Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to Poland. He also sent to the Senate the name of Florence Jaffray Harriman, of the District of Columbia, to be Minister to Norway, succeeding Mr. Biddle.

Other nominations were:

Robert Granville Caldwell of Texas, to be Minister to Bolivia; and Herbert Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, to be Minister to Portugal in place of Mr. Caldwell.

Howard J. Klossner of Minnesota was nominated to be a member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation board of directors for the unexpired term of two years from Jan. 22, 1936.

Mr. Biddle was named to succeed Ambassador John Cudahy of Granville, Wis., who was appointed to the Warsaw post in June, 1933.

Mrs. Harriman is the second woman to be named by the President to a diplomatic post. The first was Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, who resigned last year as Minister to Denmark after marrying Capt. Boerge Rhode of the King's Life Guard. Mrs. Harriman is the Democratic National Committee woman for the District of Columbia.

Washington Herald Leased

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, editor and publisher of the Washington Herald, announced today she has leased the newspaper from William Randolph Hearst "for a period of years." Mrs. Patterson, as an employee of Mr. Hearst, has been editor of the Herald since 1930.

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Spread of Strike From Canada To U.S. Threatened

OSHAWA, Ont., April 19 (AP)—Spread of the General Motors strike to the United States within a few days was expected by leaders of the United Automobile Workers of America today as Premier Mitchell Hepburn warned of "more drastic action" to halt "invasion" of Ontario by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

It was learned from the union high command that officials expected to order a walkout from General Motors plants in the United States unless the Oshawa strike, which has made 3700 workers idle, is settled.

Leaders of the Automobile Workers' Union, an affiliate of the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization, were known to have discussed spreading the strike below the border yesterday after the collapse of Premier Hepburn's second major effort to settle the walkout with C. I. O. organizers barred from the negotiations.

Union officials said they felt General Motors had broken two agreements with them in not settling the Oshawa strike, which entered its twelfth day today.

Homer Martin, president of the international union, United Automobile Workers of America, declared last night no strike would be called in the United States "tomorrow" after flying to Flint, Mich., from Oshawa.

Premier Hepburn declared he had received "definite knowledge" from police that C. I. O. organizers were trying to bring on strikes at the International Nickel Mine near Sudbury and in the Kirkland Lake and Porcupine mining areas in northern Ontario.

The Government, he said, was keeping a close check on George Anderson, C. I. O. organizer for the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and other organizers and proposed to deal promptly with any difficulties that might develop.

Any further "invasion" of Ontario by the Lewis organization, Premier Hepburn warned, would bring "more drastic combative action than has been instituted to date."

"Let me tell Lewis and his gang here and now that they'll never get their greedy paws on the mines of Northern Ontario as long as I am prime minister."

Col. F. Fraser Hunter, in command of the 500 special police recruited by the Premier in the last week, said his troops were not intended primarily for use at Oshawa but "for trouble we expect later."

New York Pact Bars Strikes On Housing Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Unimpeded progress of low-cost housing and slum clearance projects under way here was seen today as a result of co-operation pledged between the city administration and organized labor under an agreement in which strikes are barred and wages stabilized in advance.

The arrangement between the City of New York and the Building and Construction Trades Council was described by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as an entirely new effort to assure successful completion of the housing projects, 59 organizations make up the Construction Trades council so that the interests of 60 different groups had to be harmonized in reaching a basis of mutual understanding.

Under the plan adopted machinery for the negotiation of differences will be set up in advance of any possibility of labor trouble. The unions also agreed not to demand higher wages during the course of the construction program and also admitted willingness to permit contractors to import skilled labor from other communities should the local supplies be inadequate in any profession or trade.

Rise in Housing Costs Shown by U. S. Survey

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Federal housing officials said today the cost of building a standard type of $5000 to $6000 house increased as much as $1300 in some cities during the last year. The survey emphasized possibility that rising costs may hamper 1937 home construction, which was expected to double last year's.

Milwaukee topped the list of surveyed cities with a jump in the cost of the standard, 6-room house, from $5386 to $6701 in the year. Washington came next with an increase from $4918 to $5906 for the same house. In Baltimore the boost was from $4427 to $5381.

Cancel Action on Judge

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The Senate voted confirmation of Robert Lee Willliams of Oklahoma as judge of the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals today and then canceled its action. The confirmation was recalled when Minority Leader McNary obtained unanimous consent to return Mr. Williams's name to the executive calendar.

Acts in Strike

International

Alex C. Hall

Mayor of Oshawa, Who Has Taken a Leading Role in the Efforts to Settle the Canadian Motor Strike

Separate Union In Canada Looms As Strike Result

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 19—The creation of one big Canadian union, independent of all United States labor organizations, looms as the result of the impasse in the Oshawa strike.

What began as a strike of 3700 men for higher pay and shorter hours, quickly developed into a battle over the future control of Canadian industries—whether this control should be exerted from within or without the Dominion.

The eyes of Canada are upon the youthful Mayor of Oshawa, Alex Hall, who has taken a prominent part in the negotiations between employers and employees of General Motors of Canada, culminating in his "ultimatum" to Homer Martin, international president of United Automobile Workers of America, demanding either that he show his good faith by calling an American strike for the protection of the Oshawa strikers or else withdraw his representative, Hugh Thompson, from the scene and allow Canadian workers to control their own destiny.

Right to Choose Union

"The issue is squarely up to the people of Canada," declares the mayor. "The invasion of foreign intervention for international advantage need not now be considered. If Mr. Martin, on behalf of the international union, can not back up these Oshawa men then the Oshawa men must make their own agreement without consideration for Mr. Martin. Workmen have a perfect right to choose their own union. The day of the independent union is here. I am hoping from this situation will be born a great Canadian union."

Mayor Hall enjoys the confidence of the strikers and the citizens of his town. He has insisted from the beginning upon strict adherence to the law and fair play on the part of workmen, employers and provincial government alike. He had no fault to find with the employees affiliating with the C. I. O. and allowing its spokesman to define their grievances and demands. But now he demands that the C. I. O. also keep the faith.

Foreign Agitators Blamed

Hitherto Canadian employees and employers, sometimes with the assistance of provincial and federal governments, have settled their labor troubles without difficulty. Now "foreign agitators" are accused of interfering with domestic affairs and dictating to Canadian citizens and challenging governments. Premier Mitchel Hepburn of Ontario has acted on the assumption from the beginning that subversive political forces were motivating the strikers and he mobilized provincial police in preparation for violence.

Premier Hepburn, a Liberal, has split with the Liberal Government at Ottawa over the handling of the strike situation. Calling on Minister of Justice Ernest Lapointe for more help and being refused, he asked for the withdrawal of all Dominion police, declaring "we'll handle the situation outselves." He is increasing the provincial police force from 200 to 400 men.

The Federal Government has intimated its readiness to intervene with its concilation service if and when the Provincial Government and both parties in the dispute request it to. In the meantime "Premier Hepburn made it perfectly clear to us," said Prime Minister Mackenzie King, "that he did not want such intervention from Ottawa."

Princeton Student Chosen For Fellowship in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19—Robert Gaylord Barnes '37, of Philadelphia, has been granted a fellowship by the Princeton-Yenching Foundation for study and teaching at Yenching University, Peiping, China, during the 1937-38 academic year. The fellowship is part of a program to promote closer relationships between the Princeton School of Public Affairs and public life in the Orient.

The Princeton-Yenching Foundation is made up of Princeton alumni who support the work of the Yenching School of Public Affairs.

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California Strike Charges Studied By Wagner Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALINAS, Calif., April 19—With full authority of the law of the land, validated by the Supreme Court, the National Labor Relation Board has come to grips with the tangled, obstinate labor warfare in this produce valley called "the nation's salad bowl." The board's hearings now in progress represent the first time that the long hand of Washington has reached out to cope with this situation under categorical powers to impose its decisions upon any parties who resist.

Following settlement of the $11,000,000 lettuce strike of last autumn, which boosted lettuce prices in Chicago and New York as well as on the Pacific coast, charges were filed by the Fruit and Vegetable Workers' Union that the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association (employer group) was blacklisting union workers. A lengthy list of charges were made and a Federal Court injunction was secured against the employers.

Now the labor board is making a thorough investigation under the direction of Judge Charles N. Feidelson, regional labor relations board director for the Atlanta, Ga., district.

The shipper-grower group has denied that it instituted a campaign of propaganda and intimidation to break the strike last fall, and also that it refused to bargain with the workers collectively.

Charges Against Growers

The charges against the grower-shippers as placed before the board were:

The abdication of local law enforcement agencies and delegation of their powers to "unauthorized persons"; setting up by the "extra-legal" enforcement delegate of "private and inaccessible headquarters" in a Salinas hotel; unlawful search and seizure (of one of the strike leader's homes); terrorization and infliction of injuries to strikers and bystanders "through the excessive and unnecessary use of tear gas"; and the "large scale and excessive deputizing and arming of citizens."

The Other Side of Question

Although the hearing is expected to continue for some time due to the large number of witnesses to be examined, and although the charges of the union are more spectacular than the denials of the employers the Pacific Rural Press, widely circulated farm paper in its April 10 issue carried an article which purported to point out the views of "some of the Salinas defendants."

"Some of the Salinas defendants would like to indulge in a little freedom of speech," it stated. "They would like to call the widely-published news releases harmful libels on Salinas Valley and its lettuce.

"They would like to point out that workers were getting the highest wages in the United States for that sort of service; that many of the men who 'struck' never had a job at Salinas; that they indulged in unpeaceful and illegal picketing, coercion and intimidation; and that they feel a pretty good job was done under the law in preventing bloodshed."

Victory for Mediation Hailed In Handling of Rail Dispute

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19 (AP)—Attorneys for four railway brotherhoods and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company worked on briefs today for submission to the federal emergency board, appointed by President Roosevelt to deal with a threatened strike of 8500 men employed by the Southern Pacific.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19—The decision of two railroad unions to call off a strike which would have tied up the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in eight states, has prevented the second great transportation strike here in less than six months. The decision is welcomed here as evidence of the disputants' desire to utilize all mediation machinery before taking final strike action.

The strike, had it been called, would have broken an 11-year precedent in settling railway disputes by mediation. As it is now there will be no strike for at least 60 days under the terms of the railway labor act.

The dispute is a jurisdictional one, led by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, over representation in union leadership in company matters relating to workers.

Issues in Dispute

Union leaders state that the differences with the company are over failure of the company to pay certain monies under a previous award by the National Railroad Adjustment Board, and the company's refusal to recognize certain rights of representatives of the firemen and trainmen to transact handling of grievances.

This second point, considered the most important, involves engineers and conductors on one side, and firemen and trainmen on the other. It is an issue arising from promotions of firemen and brakemen to engineers and conductors, and the question of whether the promoted men should represent their former colleagues while in the new posts.

This problem is now to be studied by the emergency board only recently appointed by President Rosevent under the Railway Labor Act. For 60 days under the terms of this act the emergency board is to study and make findings concerning the dispute. During this time there is to be no interruption of service on the Southern Pacific's 9000 miles of track.

Hearings will be held by the following board named by President Roosevelt: Dr. Dexter Keezer, president of Reed College, Portland, Ore.; M. Stanleigh Arnold, San Francisco attorney, and Charles Kerr, a Washington attorney.

Railroad Gives Position

A. D. McDonald, president of the Southern Pacific, has stated that the company would "accept any reasonable plan for handling the matters involved that may be satisfactory to the organizations."

Close observers, following the decision of the strike committee to submit the dispute to arbitration, saw no cause for alarm. They pointed out that the same method of mediation had resulted in peaceful settlement of 13 similar votes to call a strike by railway brotherhoods on other national systems last year.

To San Franciscans, who only recently witnessed the most expensive maritime strike in the history of this country's marine commerce history, this procedure of mediation is thoroughly welcomed. During the maritime strike the machinery set up by the Railway Labor Act for peaceful settlement of disputes without cessation of business was constantly pointed to as particularly efficient. Now this city is given an opportunity to see just how the machinery operates. It has been recommended that the marine workers and employers establish a similar system for voluntary mediation of their difficulties.

Labor Board Action Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—With labor peace restored in the maritime field and negotiations for a formal agreement under way between the International Mercantile Marine Company and petitioning unions the National Labor Relations Board here had been called on to defend the "legality" of its intervention.

Settlement of the controversy came last Friday only after Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director, had succeeded in bringing the unions and the company into conference with herself as mediator. The labor representatives at the parley, however, were spokesmen of "insurgent" groups which have broken away from the International Seamen's Union in the last two years, and today the so-called "old guard" faction is charging that the procedure followed was without basis in law. The points raised in the protest are that, first, the board intervened upon the complaint of the employer, when this action is restricted to the receipt of complaints from labor, and, second, that Mrs. Herrick had exceeded her jurisdiction when she had failed to determine which maritime labor group was the legitimate bargaining agency.

In reply today, Mr. Herrick disputed the allegations, reiterating that the unions' charges against the company already were on her desk when John Franklin, president of the company, arrived to ask intervention; that she had asked him in the presence of the employees' representatives if he wished to enter into a joint discussion of the case, and that while she had properly refused to receive Mr. Franklin's formal complaint, invoking provisions of the federal act, the fact that the unions had presented their charges brought the matter into the open and provided a basis for discussion.

'Lincoln' Chosen as Name For New Hudson Tunnel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Since the name of George Washington has been perpetuated here by the vehicular bridge which spans the Hudson River between Manhattan and Fort Lee, N. J., Abraham Lincoln is to be similarly honored in the official title of the new tubes under construction by the Port of New York Authority between mid-town Manhattan and Weehawken, N. J. In announcing that they had choosen "Lincoln Tunnel" as the permanent name for the under-river crossing, commissioners of the Port Authority said they were following a practice of calling interstate vehicular facilities after distinguished Americans.

The Lincoln Tunnel will be in use early next year, according to the engineers, and will be named officially at formal dedication exercises. Meanwhile it is to be known under its new designation in all papers of the Authority rather than as plain "Mid-Town tunnel," as has been the familiar term in the past.

Filipinas Register

MANILA, P. I., April 19 (AP)—Registration of women seeking the ballot neared the half-million mark today, while jubilant Filipinas predicted a smashing victory at the April 30 plebiscite to determine the fate of women's suffrage. Incomplete returns from 49 provinces and six cities showed a total of 412,128 women had registered to vote.

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Reich Press Discounts Lowering Trade Walls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 19—The optimism abroad following Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's statement at Brussels that Germany is ready to collaborate with the world, is somewhat discounted here by the fact that the Reichsbank president has always declared himself favorable to a policy of freer trade through the removal of economic barriers—but always under certain conditions.

Germany's conditions, it is pointed out, appear almost identical with those which Germany has been demanding since 1933—namely an international guarantee of stability for its currency, cancellation or reduction of foreign debts, long-term credits and return of colonies. These conditions are repeated again in last week's Der Deutsche Volkswirt (Dr. Schacht's weekly), in the form of five questions which it is declared must be answered to ensure success for any future world conference. It is better not to have another world economic conference if the danger that it will be used as a subterfuge for political ends still exists, the Volkswirt added.

Cleanup Needed

There must be, first, an "international political cleanup." And the task of removing such hindrances as well as the capacity for such a task, it concludes, is not a matter for Germany, but for those states which made the obstacles.

Informed circles here consider Germany's present attitude to be one of wait-and-see—wait and see what other leading states, especially Britain, the United States, and France, have to offer. Whether any change will come as a consequence of Germany's ever diminishing supplies of essential raw materials and certain foodstuffs—which are certainly not making a majority of the nation happier or their lives more comfortable—remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, reports circulating abroad regarding an impending Reich-Soviet rapprochement are denied here as a "transparent maneuver, devoid of all truth."

"Bluff" Recalled

Such reports are compared here to the bluff which saw in the German-Polish non-aggression pact a move towards German conquest of the Ukraine and in the German-Japanese agreement against world communism a few months ago, an attempt to encircle Soviet Russia.

It is pointed out that there has never been a mutual assistance pact between Germany and the U. S. S. R., even the Rapallo Treaty of 1922 being but a neutrality pact—"for liquidation of the World War."

The aim of these "rumor-mongers," it is declared, is to influence Poland to join the "Paris, Moscow and Prague ring of friends of freedom." Those who forwarded the idea reckoned, however, without their German hosts who have now nailed this lie to the wall, it is explained here.

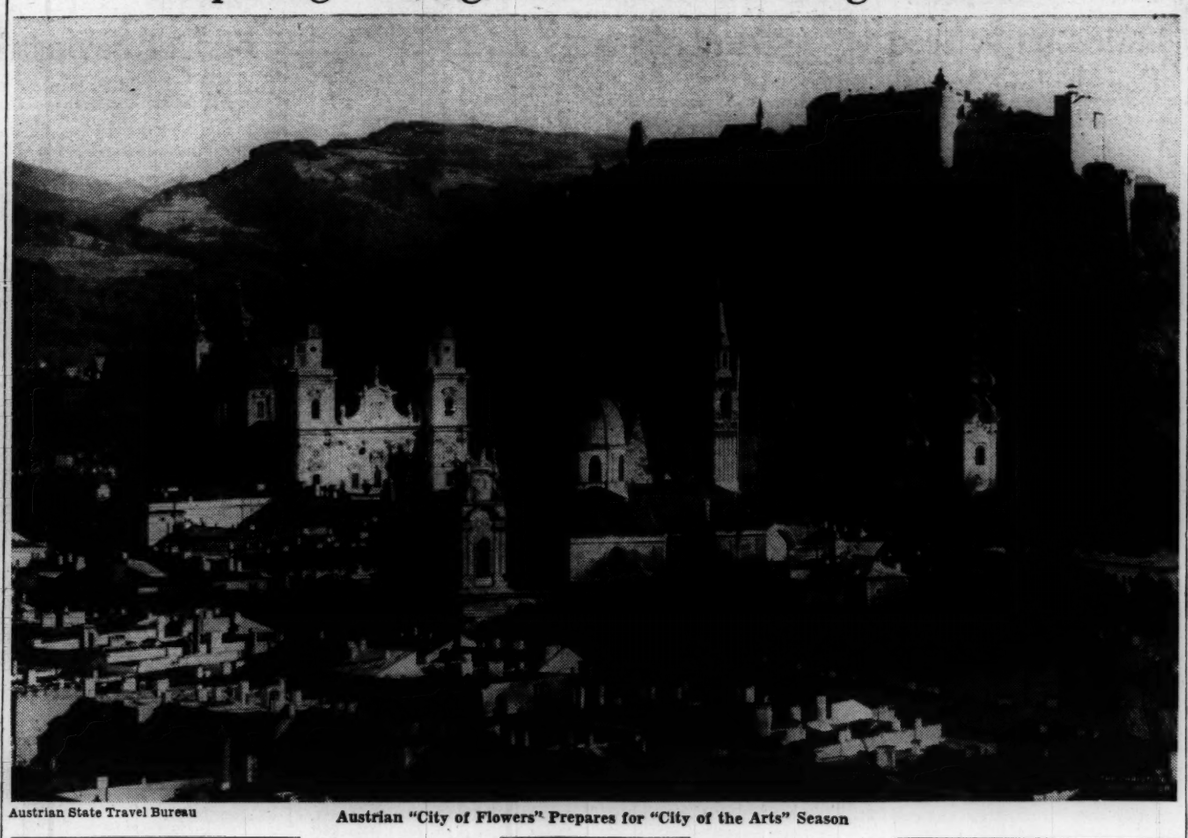
Obstacles Seen

If, on the other hand, the "rumor-mongers" have chosen this method for getting Germany and Russia together as a start to an international understanding, then they also are mistaken, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, which writes: "Whoever believes that the exchange of signatures between Berlin and Moscow, or renunciation of Germany's antipathy against Bolshevism, must be a necessary condition of the general political and economic settlement, is faced with an insuperable obstacle."

The Third Reich draws a sharp distinction between economic and political relations with the Soviets. As Dr. Schacht stated at Brussels last week, Germany would be ready to be a partner with the Soviets in an international commercial agreement, but not as the week end's press emphasizes, in political agreement as long as Moscow is the center of world Bolshevism.

Russia is an important source of Germany's raw materials and without Russian supplies Germany would even be more hard pressed than at present.

Imposing Setting for Great Salzburg Festival



Austrian State Travel Bureau

Austrian "City of Flowers" Prepares for "City of the Arts" Season

Tension Relaxes As Hour Nears For Spanish Blockade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 19—A noticeable relaxation of the international tension is discerned by observers here with the arrival of the zero hour for the Spanish control scheme, which goes into force at midnight tonight.

Apart altogether from Spain, there are many signs that a general "get-together" attitude is beginning to replace the mutual recriminations and suspicions of the past few years.

Following Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's visit to Belgium, the German press in stressing Germany's readiness to discuss a political settlement, concentrating, as the Frankfurter Zeitung significantly says, first on points of agreement rather than on points of dispute.

Meanwhile in this connection it is noticed with much satisfaction that Berlin is now showing a disposition to cease its press attacks on Czechoslovakia.

Similarly in France, Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos yesterday made conciliatory references to Dr. Schacht's remarks on the desirability of a political agreement being linked with an economic understanding.

At the same moment at Budapest, Dr. Koloman Daranyi, Premier of Hungary, announced his readiness to negotiate a friendly settlement with the Little Entente—the first move in this direction that Hungary has ever made.

In view of this better international atmosphere, the Spanish control scheme is expected to be able to steer successfully round the many rocks which are undoubtedly ahead. Moreover, there are now no obstacles to a speedy discussion of the withdrawal of volunteers from both sides, after which it is hoped it may be possible to undertake the delicate task of mediation.

No doubts are felt in informed circles that if the powers so widely separated in their "ideologies" as Germany, Russia, France, Britain and Italy could sink their mutual suspicions sufficiently to agree on joint action seeking to end the fighting in Spain, a big step would have been taken toward a much wider appeasement.

Open Air Drama to Mark Famous Salzburg Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALZBURG, Austria — Preparations are being made here for the great Salzburg Music and Drama Festival, when this "City of Flowers" becomes a "City of the Arts."

This year there will be opera, drama, orchestral concerts, and cathedral concerts at Salzburg. The festival opens on July 24 and closes on Aug. 31.

The operas, to be accompanied by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, are to include Verdi's "Falstaff," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Wagner's "Meistersinger," Mozart's "Figaro," and Strauss' "Rosenkabalier."

Conductors at the operas will be Bruno Walter, Hans Knappertsbusch, and Arturo Toscanini. Explanatory lectures on the operas, in English, are to be given daily in the mornings.

Under the direction of Max Reinhardt, Hofmannsthal's "Everyman" is to be staged in the Cathedral Square, and Goethe's "Faust" (First Part) in the courtyard of the Festspielhaus.

Austria is a country devoted to music, and Vienna, the capital, has its own festival in the first half of June. This is not entirely a music festival, but a social, artistic and athletic gathering.

In July there is also an Austrian Musical Festival, given over entirely to performances of native Austrian music, at Linz, Upper Austria.

The Creed of Dr. Luther

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19 — The creed of a German statesman—who was chancellor and foreign minister of his country during the halcyon Stresemann days, but who has latterly been a faithful servant of the Nazi state—has been put into feeling words by Dr. Hans Luther, German ambassador to the United States, just prior to his return to Germany.

Dr. Luther has spent almost the entire period of the Nazi Government in the United States. Now that he is being replaced at Washington by Dr. Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, it is unspecified what his future connection will be. Dr. Luther was formerly head of the Reichsbank, and held the highest posts under the Republic. His has been an unusual survival.

So, speaking from the fullness of four years in the old red-brick embassy on Massachusetts avenue, and visibly filled with sadness at the deterioration of German-American relations, Dr. Luther said:

"Must Accept Germany"

"You must accept Germany as she is. You may not like some of the things about her but you must recognize her as a strong and unified country under the leadership of a man who has the courage and the wisdom to lift it out of a grave emergency. . . .

"My chief aim during the four years I have spent in the United States has been to give your people a better understanding of mine, their hopes as their ambitions. But recently I have been made melancholy by suggestions I have read and heard of political disunion in my fatherland.

"Nothing can be farther from the truth. Germany today is a nation actuated by a single purpose, which is to recover from the fetters placed upon her by the Treaty of Versailles. Germany wants to live in friendliness and amity with other nations of the world. But such a peace must be constructive peace if we are to achieve the friendly cooperation among nations which you seem so much to desire here."

Called "Historic Speech"

The Ambassador was speaking at the annual party he gives for leading Senators, Representatives, government officials, and newspaper men. It is usually a merry party, and the interjection of a serious note made a considerable impression on the select gathering. Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, who had previously proposed a toast to the Ambassador, capped Dr. Luther's remarks by saying: "Gentlemen, you have just listened to an historic speech."

Ambassador Luther rose to request that he be given "freedom of speech"—the basis upon which the State Department has insisted it could not interfere with the anti-Hitler remarks of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York. Guests could not help feeling that the Ambassador's interesting and appealing use of the right of free speech might be termed his diplomatic "swan song." He returns to German soil within a few weeks.

Indian Potentates Reaching London For Coronation

LONDON, April 19 (AP)—Turbaned Indian potentates representing the great wealth of the East, are gathering in London to add Oriental pomp to the pageantry of King George's Coronation on May 12.

More than 50 Rajas and Ranees, Maharajas and Maharanees—some of them already in London—are scheduled to attend the ceremonies and to add glamor to the Coronation season.

In addition Sheiks, Sultans and native Chieftains marching in the great Coronation procession will emphasize the diversity of the British Empire as representatives of the widely-scattered Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

First to arrive was the Nawab of Bhopal, rich ruler of some 730,000 Indian subjects, who stepped off his train looking much like an ordinary traveler in a worn leather coat and a battered felt hat. But the Nawab's polo ponies gave him away as something more than a tourist. He brought with him to England 32 ponies watched over by 52 attendants.

Thousands of Londoners lined the streets early yesterday to witness a rehearsal of the procession in which King George VI and Queen Elizabeth will proceed to their Coronation May 12.

Londoners, who love a pageant, seized the only opportunity most of them will get to see what the Coronation spectacle will be like, left their beds early to gaze on the show, in spite of the absence of the King, Queen and other notables and many of the trappings of the great day.

They packed Trafalgar Square, stood 15 deep in Piccadilly Circus and 10 deep most of the rest of the route. They heard the bands, saw the famous gilded coach and cheered the colorful military escort.

French Socialists Avoid Rift As Extremist Group Dissolves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 19—Action by the national council of the Socialist Party in dissolving its extreme left wing as a separate body, but allowing its leaders to act within the party, has taken Premier Léon Blum over another high hurdle in keeping his Cabinet in power.

The extreme left wing has been demanding direct help to the Spanish Loyalist Government, a move which other elements in the Popular Front Government oppose.

This move and severe right wing criticism of sit-down strikes are considered as presaging important changes in the French political scene.

Premier Blum's personal authority and political ability are credited with plastering up a fissure which threatened a split in the Socialist Party and which still constitutes a heavy strain on the unity of the party, and therefore, indirectly, on the existence of the present regime.

Ultimatum to Blum

Leaders of the Radical Party—which is really liberal and forms the right wing of the Popular Front coalition—came out firmly against any further movement to the left at a mass manifestation of young Radicals held yesterday at Carcassonne.

Speeches made by several Cabinet Ministers and party leaders as well as the resolutions adopted constituted in effect an ultimatum to Premier Blum that the Radicals will not follow him any further to the left. They insisted that the Government take steps to protect property rights against sit-down strikers, freedom to work without having to belong to a union and liberty of speech and of assembly.

New Devaluation Denounced

Furthermore, the Radicals declared that they would not tolerate any such additions to the Popular Front program as nationalization of banks, insurance companies and mines as demanded recently by French labor federations. They also denounced any new devaluation of the franc.

Thus the Blum Government is beginning to be torn by conflict between the conservative and extreme wings of its supporters. It is daily becoming clearer that M. Blum will need all his tact and political finesse to conciliate these conflicting forces and keep the chariot of state in the middle of the rough road without being upset when Parliament reconvenes next week.

Drake's Plate Found Before

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 19—The "plate of brasse" which Francis Drake fixed to a post on California's shore to claim it for Queen Elizabeth, and which was recently found after an interval of 358 years, came very near to being discovered four years ago. In fact, it was picked up by a chauffeur and kept for several days, then thrown away.

If William Calderia, the chauffeur, had realized what a treasure he had in his hands at that time, he might have been the one to receive the $3500 reward given by members of the California Historical Society to Bergle Shinn, Oakland department store clerk, who picked up the plate last summer near the spot where Mr. Calderia had thrown it away in 1933. But Mr. Shinn, after showing the plate to friends and noticing an inscription on it, consulted Prof. Herbert E. Bolton, eminent California historian, about his find. The result was that the plate, instead of remaining hidden from the world, is now being enshrined at the University of California in Berkeley as the State's most highly treasured historical relic.

This newest bit of information about the plate's history tends to confirm the plate's authenticity, but it appears to indicate that Sir Francis Drake did not discover San Francisco Bay, but careened his ship, the Golden Hynde, at Bodega Bay or Drake's Bay on the Pacific shore some miles north of the Golden Gate. This has been the belief of reputable historians in recent years, but the theory was shaken when Drake's plate was found in close proximity to the shore of San Francisco Bay by Mr. Shinn. Mr. Calreria, who found the plate in 1933, and did not learn its importance, picked it up about a mile east of Drake's Bay. Consequently, the mystery of Drake's failing to find the Golden Gate remains, and the honor of first sailing into San Francisco Bay still goes to the Spanish explorer Ayala who sailed his ship into these waters two centuries later, in 1775. The bay was first discovered from the land by Ortega, a member of the Portola expedition, in 1769.

Diplomatic Test For New Chief Of Women Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister of this city, newly-appointed director of the women's division of the national Democratic committee, was in a predicament before the April state elections.

Her father, Dr. Richard R. Smith of this city, was seeking re-election as a regent of the University of Michigan on the Republican ticket, while her husband, Thomas F. McAllister, Grand Rapids lawyer, ran for the State Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket. Her husband was victorious but her father was defeated by a Democrat.

She, however, refused to be drawn out by interviewers who sought to discover what she intended to do when it came time to cast her ballot.

"What do you expect me to say?" she countered. "No matter what I said some one would misconstrue it, so I'm not saying anything." And that was that.

Dr. Smith has been a member of the board of regents since 1931 and an active supporter of the Republican party. During the World War he commanded Hospital Unit Q overseas.

Mr. McAllister, like his father-in-law, was overseas in the war. He served with the French Foreign Legion air corps from 1917 until the Armistice and earned a lieutenant's commission in the French army. He has been as active in the Democratic ranks as Dr. Smith has been in the G. O. P.

Mrs. McAllister has been director of the women's division educational program for Michigan in the Democratic party. In her new post she will have charge of the entire women's program for the Democratic National Committee.

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Fuller Responsibility for Law And Order Is Urged by Roper

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The nation's two outstanding needs, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper said today, are to awaken people further to their responsibility for law and order and to halt "the deterioration of home life and the common virtues inherent therein."

"The challenge is upon us as a people," he told the annual meeting of the Associated Press (at the Waldorf-Astoria), "to realize that laws cannot be wisely constructed nor effectively enforced without the assistance, understanding, sympathy and co-operation of the people. . . .

"It is therefore of prime importance that the people should be aroused, through thoroughly informed leadership, to study the theory and practice of this Government and their responsibilities thereunder."

On the second point he said: "Census statistics disclose that those of our people who are best situated to typify character, integrity and intelligence are not on the increase. Those who have contributed leadership in every field of our national life are failing in the important responsibility of self-production."

Drift to Cities

A "drift of rural population to the already congested cities," he said, is leading to "the erosion of rural life." Along with "uncontrolled industrialism," he added, "the morality of the people has lagged behind our mechanical development."

He recommended that "the farm must be made to yield more profit and consideration must be given to the social feature demands such as grouping rural homes in the environment of industry and at the same time, in proximity to agricultural acreage utilized by them as a source of food supply."

"The plan should be contemplated," he added, "a system of training potential workers as a reserve corps for industries in which shortage of skilled workers is actual or probable and thus spread security among many who are handicapped by vocational illiteracy. . . .

"In fact, we must recreate the home life of this country."

In the solution of these problems, the secretary said, "the newspaper can render constructive assistance."

Co-operation Urged

Reviewing the history of the Associated Press, which he praised as "the only non-profit-making news association in the world," Mr. Roper urged that co-operation between government and newspaper "in behalf of the common good . . . unquestionably should be the chief purpose and ambition of the two outstanding groups which we represent."

The American press is one of the greatest agencies for international peace today, he said, provided it promotes the virtues of peace more than the possibilities of war."

"Notwithstanding and to some extent because of widespread armament activities, the real crux in any general warfare is, in my opinion, passed," he commented.

The growth of the newspaper industry from 970 daily papers in 1880 with 4,000,000 circulation and an income of $90,000,000 to 2100 papers in 1937 with 40,000,000 circulation and an income of more than $1,000,000,000 indicated strongly, he said, that "newspaper men have wisely analyzed public desires and have ably arisen to their mission. But the challenges are continuous."

Lamp of Liberty

"In three-fourths of Europe," he continued, "the lamp of liberty is flickering, if it has not gone out. Our own country is one of the few remaining strongholds of democracy and its liberties.

"To retain democracy's vigor and permanence here, its practice must be brought into harmony with its professions. The responsibility for making democracy work does not belong to one economic group or one political party.

"Perpetuity of our democracy requires that we each adjust ourselves to the interrelationship that we bear to others. As good citizens we have the paramount duty of co-ordinating the thinking on agriculture, labor, industry and commerce.

"Yet this is a fact that is either not recognized or ignored by many people. We are too much inclined to think and act in segmentary fashion.

"In carrying forward this objective program, the press should become an even stronger bulwark against internal enemies which cause disequilibrium in our national life and become a more potent force accelerating and safeguarding the progress of our civilization."

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Training for Jobs Called Major Need For Modern Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Happy home life, employment, guidance and a workable philosophy are the four major needs of modern youth, Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission, told the Metropolitan Conference on Group Work and Recreation at the Hotel Astor here today.

"The chief concern of the vast majority of American youths is 'How can I get and hold a job?'" Mr. Rainey said. Vocational training was the answer, he added.

Mr. Rainey estimated that between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 young people, or approximately one third of the population in the age group stretching from 16 to 25, were out of school or unemployed, and stressed that it would be a serious mistake to view such unemployment largely as a depression phenomenon.

"The American Youth Commission has given the situation serious study and has found that there has been a definite long-time trend, particularly marked since 1919, to exclude youths under 21 from employment," he continued. "This fact, and the fact that three fourths of all youth are out of school by the age of 18, has created a fundamental problem, namely, a steadily widening gap between the completion of school and the beginning of employment."

New Study Urged

Mr. Rainey said he had reached the conclusion that the entire relationship between education and employment would have to be restudied.

"Industry is requiring refined and higher training for fewer and fewer people," he explained. "Thus the majority of workers, if the trend continues, will be called upon to do routine and competitive types of work."

The need for vocational guidance, he held, had arisen out of the increasing complexity of modern industrial operations and the shifting patterns of activity dependent upon them. He declared that studies of the commission revealed that three fourths of the youths in America were not getting what could be called proper guidance in relation to their needs.

Outline Present Needs

At present neither parents, the schools nor any other agency is qualified to provide adequate and effective guidance, he said. Before the needs of the situation can be met, he added, a new service to successfully correlate the functions of the schools with those of employers or labor would have to be established.

"This new service," he proposed, "should have a system of collecting occupational and employment data on a nationwide scale and a staff of trained research workers to conduct basic studies in occupational trends, the number of jobs and men available, classifications of jobs, specifications of job requirements, analyses of traits, aptitudes, capacities and interests of individuals in relation to job requirements.

"Another feature should be a system for the dissemination and use of these data in industry, the schools, colleges and universities, and for all interested groups. Associated with this service should be a guidance center for youth. Effective correlation of the schools the employment service would have to be developed—perhaps most effectively in each community."

Women Are Named To Direct Welfare At N. Y. World Fair

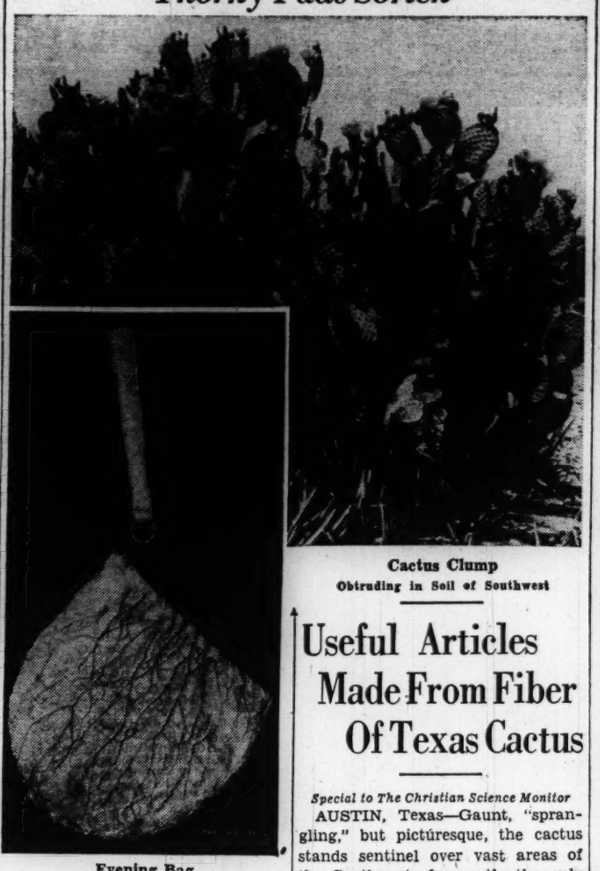
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Appointment of two women to direct the welfare program of the 1939 New York world's fair was announced by Grover Whalen, president of the fair corporation, today. They are Miss Henrietta Additon, formerly deputy police commissioner, and Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, president of the Jewish Big Sisters and Brothers, and chairman of the women's division of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

Miss Additon, who will serve as director of welfare activities for the fair, was executive assistant to the commission on training camp activities of the War and Navy Departments during the World War. She also has been a lecturer on social studies in the graduate school of Bryn Mawr College, and was formerly chief of probation for the Philadelphia Juvenile Court. Mrs. Borg's official title will be chairman of the Advisory Committee on Welfare for the 1939 fair.

Bills looking for participation in the exposition have been introduced in 34 of the 42 state legislatures meeting this spring, according to Mr. Whalen. Nineteen states already have passed legislation providing for participation, with Missouri leading in the amount of provisionary funds with her appropriation of $250,000, he added.

Thorny Pads Soften



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American Press Seen Meeting Its Responsibilities

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Alfred H. Kirchhofer, newly-elected president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, expressed confidence yesterday the press is meeting its responsibilities "with a very sincere appreciation of the public obligation involved."

Asked his views of opportunities offered newspapers, Mr. Kirchhofer spoke first of advances since the war in development of objective reporting.

"And the greatest service the American press can perform in the months and years immediately ahead," he said, "is to strive with all possible diligence to present to its readers the true and essential facts concerning domestic affairs and the world situation.

"The present day also presents a continuing challenge to editorial writers. They have an opportunity seldom if ever equaled, an opportunity not for partisanship, but for explanation, interpretation and evolution."

Mr. Kirchhofer has been associated almost 25 years with the Buffalo Evening News, of which he is now managing editor. He served as correspondent at Albany and Washington for years. He is a member of the Gridiron Club and the National Press Club, having been president of the latter in 1927.

"It is trite but none the less true," Mr. Kirchhofer said in the interview, "that never was the need for truth, good sense and accuracy in reporting greater than it now is. As against some efforts to over-dramatizing news, in an effort to gild the lily, the newspaper press stands as a steadying balance wheel.

"I am not insinuating that the press has attained perfection, but newspapers are striving persistently and consistently to improve their product. In this period of change and flux, the press is confronted by new and complicated problems; but its responsibilities are clear. I am certain they are accepted."

Mr. Kirchhofer's elevation to the presidency of the editors' society after serving as first vice-president occurred just before the close of its convention. The editors heard some discussion of the effect of radio competition on newspapers.

"It has been suggested that newspapers are being superseded, or have lost their influence; that radio bulletins are taking the edge off of new new stories," Mr. Kirchhofer said. "Radio certainly is a factor to be reckoned with, but with newspaper circulation greater than ever before, it seems reasonably clear that newspapers still perform a vital public service and are in step with the march of progress."

FHA Loans Increase

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Stewart McDonald, federal housing administrator, said April 17, 1107 savings, building and loan associations made home construction or purchase loans with FHA mortgage insurance this year, as compared with 672 a year ago.

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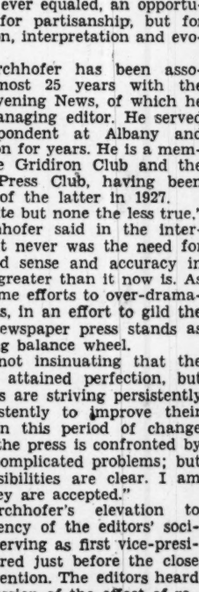

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Leaders Discuss Budget Savings With President

(Continued From Page 1)

all erased. Among the relevant factors are:

1. President Roosevelt is in position only to make recommendations to Congress. Nearly everything will then depend on Congress and on the amount of pressure the President brings to bear. If he says mildly to Congress, "Wouldn't it be nice if you cut $200,000,000 from next year's budget?" and lets it go at that, the chances of real economy are not great, and observers feel the President will firmly deposit the economy infant on the congressional front porch, leaving responsibility definitely with the reluctant legislators.

2. No matter how much is cut from the 1938 relief figure this week—the original Presidential estimate was for a maximum of $1,537,123,000—it can always be put back in a deficiency appropriation bill next January when it is seen that Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, is scraping the barrel bottom.

3. There is a strong tendency to make economies in one pocket, and spend the proceeds from another. Thus, while undeniably the economy urge is strong in Congress, even the most stern economizers have a pet project or two. A general budget cut may be swallowed up by later individual spurts of spending.

What Is Encountered

One illustration of how the best-intentioned economy runs up against the special interests of some who may be keen economizers in general theory is shown in the farm interest rate controversy. Last week Gov. W. I. Myers, of the Farm Credit Administration, told the House Agriculture Committee that an inflation in farm value was possible if the Government continued to offer the federal-subsidized interest rate of 3½ per cent for farm loans.

Instantly, Senator William E. Borah (R). of Idaho, who may be set down as a potential economizer, sprang to arms. "The farmer cannot pay an interest which Governor Myers calls a business-rate of interest," said Senator Borah. "In addition to that, taxes are higher. The prices of things which the farmer has to buy are higher. The implement trust is still doing business at the old stand."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, who is a leading critic of the President's Supreme Court plan and might be expected to swing toward fiscal regularity these days, said the suggestion of inflating farm values was 'sheer nonsense." He said: "to raise the interest rate on the farmer is unthinkable."

All of which shows that any attempts to economize in the spending the Government does for the farmer will be sternly resisted.

The obvious field for economy—relief expenditures—was opened up today by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan. Making public correspondence with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Senator Vandenberg claims that current figures on employment may overestimate the jobless by as many as 5,000,000. If the Michigan senator is correct, it is obvious that relief spending can be cut.

The Vandenberg Figures

Senator Vandenberg's figures were:

Employables (excluding agriculture)	41,120,000
Employed (excluding agriculture and relief)	28,145,000
Total unemployed	2,975,000

He contrasted this figure with the various official and semi-official estimates of unemployed ranging from 5,000,000 upward.

Isidor Lubin, head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, analyzed these figures, and contended that his own estimates of 33,500,000 employed persons were accurate.

Senator Vandenberg did not pursue the argument on this point, but buttressed his contention that dependable facts instead of liquid estimates are prerequisite to an intelligent answer to our unemployment responsibilities." He urged an unemployment census.

The economy drive was also being pressed by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, an old economizer. Using Brookings Institution figures, he shows three ascending terraces upon which Government expenditures, exclusive of the war-time period, have been stabilized:

1. Before the war, the average annual total of federal expenditures was $1,000,000,000.

2. After the war, the average level was $3,000,000,000 annually, due to interest on war debt, increased armaments costs, added World War pension costs, all of which are now fixed and permanent.

3. The Roosevelt post-depression period, of approximately $7.-000,000,000 annually exclusive of the bonus.

Lived Within Means

During the 'twenties, the Government lived within its means and reduced the debt. But the depression forced the national debt to $34,-000,000,000 exclusive of contingent liabilities of about $6,000,000,000 while expenditures exceeded revenues by about 100 per cent.

Now comes the question, says Senator Byrd, of whether the so-called emergency expenditures shall be frozen into permanency.

Pay roll costs and internal expansion of the federal bureaucracy, exclusive of relief, military, and pension rolls, exceed $1,500,000,000 annually. Between December, 1934, and September, 1936, the civil personnel increased more than 1000 each month except two.

Eight Empire State buildings would be needed to house federal employees now in Washington, and 52 Empire State buildings, or more than one in each state, would be needed in the states, still excluding military establishments, veterans' hospitals and public health facilities.

All of which builds up a back-log on argument for economy. And Washington waits on the presidential announcement.

Useful Articles Made From Fiber Of Texas Cactus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Gaunt, "sprangling," but picturesque, the cactus stands sentinel over vast areas of the Southwest—frequently the only vegetation that can survive the arid climate and barren soil.

Intermingled with the angular cholla in some regions and spreading over still other areas is the prickly pear, the most familiar variety of cactus, which grows in the form of large flat pads jutting out in all directions, covered with spines.

For generations, ranchmen and farmers of certain sections of Texas have regarded the prickly pear as a bane from which they have had no surcease. Today, however, the fiber of these very plants is being turned into useful, nay, even beautiful, objects. A process has been developed by Horace Akin of Austin whereby the outer skin and pulp of either variety of cactus can be dissolved, leaving the fibers intact. From these fibers have been made such articles as walking sticks, gavels and porch furniture (cholla); and lampshades, fans and even ladies' evening bags (prickly pear).

Research experts, state officials, and even President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner have inspected canes made from the cholla stalks, and are said to have found them praiseworthy. Particular attention was given to the cactus products at the Texas Centennial.

When the cholla has been treated by Mr. Akin's process, the pulp melts away, leaving hollow cactus stalks with more or less regular oval perforations in the walls. These stalks, while light in weight, possess remarkable strength and toughness, being almost unbreakable. The finished stalks, ready to be made into canes, vases, furniture, picture frames, or candlesticks, vary from three to five feet in length and from one to more than two inches in diameter.

The prickly pear, perhaps less utilitarian, yet presents artistic possibilities. When the pulpy portion of the pads has been removed, there remains a delicate network of fibers, of the same shape as the original pad. Though wispy in appearance, these tiny fibers belie their fragile looks, for they have great tensile strength. They are flexible and may readily be fashioned into many ornaments.

Dipped into gold or silver or purple or crimson dye, two of the large flat leaves may be placed together, a piece of colored silk or cellophane slipped between them, and the edges twisted together with a thread of fiber—the result, an attractive fan.

Again, two of the leaves of lacy fiber may be sewn together, lined with silk or velvet, the edges bound, and a talon fastener attached; finally, a handle completes a woman's evening bag.

Trotzky Inquiry Called Sham By U. S. Investigator

MEXICO, D. F., April 19 (AP)—Carleton Beals, American magazine writer who quit the unofficial commission of liberals hearing Leon Trotzky's defense against Russian charges of treason, said last night the commission made "no valid attempt to get at the guilt or innocence of Mr. Trotzky."

"To label their efforts 'an investigation' is to sully a fair word," Mr. Beals said in a prepared statement in which he charged the "hushed adoration of the other members of the commission for Mr. Trotzky throughout the hearings defeated all spirit of honest investigation."

"Thus far no investigations have been conducted," he said, "but merely a pink tea party with everyone except myself uttering sweet platitudes."

Earlier, other members of the commission, whose week-long sessions here ended Saturday, had denied Mr. Beals' charges that efforts had been made to restrict his questioning of Mr. Trotzky.

(The commission last week announced it was a fact-finding body which would submit the evidence gathered in the hearings of Mr. Trotzky to a full commission in New York.)

Mr. Beals's resignation followed his questioning of Mr. Trotzky Friday about whether the latter had sent Michael Borodin, Communist leader in China and former Soviet news agency official, to Mexico in 1919 as a party organizer.

(Mr. Trotzky subsequently denied having any personal relatoins with Mr. Borodin, or giving him any such instructions, and accused Mr. Beals of putting the question to "compromise my situation in Mexico.")

Filibuster on Court Plan Shows Signs of Collapsing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—The committee filibuster which has been prolonging hearings on the President's court reorganization plan showed signs of collapsing today. Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona forecast public hearings would end this week without calling additional witnesses in behalf of the court increase scheme. With an eye on the prospective end of hearings both sides turned their attention to the radio to reach a larger public audience prior to the momentous Senate struggle.

Events were precipitated today when the committee found itself without additional witnesses, 20 minutes after it met. As the committee convened there was only one witness, Alan M. Linburg, New York stock broker, who denounced the President's plan. His statement was completed in a quarter of an hour and the committee quit. Last week opponents of the President's plan asked for another week or 10 days of committee hearings to complete the giving of their evidence.

Chairman Ashurst, a sponsor of the bill, made his first forecast of an end of the hearings, following the 20-minute session. He said the opposition had made "such a poor showing" that no additional witnesses in support of the bill need be called. He believed Friday would be the last hearing day.

As soon as hearings end, opponents of the bill in committee will move to separate the President's scheme into two parts. This will isolate the Supreme Court six-judge increase proposal from the rest. Advocates of the plan will resist the move, and the vote will give some indication of how the committee divides.

Tonight, Labor's Nonpartisan League will hold meetings for the President's plan in 23 cities and will hear radio talks by Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Democratic national committeewoman, Maj. George L. Berry, head of the league, and others.

D. A. R.

(Continued from Page 1)

men and women during these difficult days are being richly rewarded," Mrs. Becker says. "I know of no more patriotic or vital work for the Daughters of the American Revolution than to aid youth in every way possible. Our program has aroused interest throughout the nation. It will be continued with all the energy and vigor of our thousands of members."

One of the main features of the D. A. R. youth program has been a Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, inaugurated in 1934 at the suggestion of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, then a member of Congress. High school girls from 47 states, who were selected as winners of this year's contest, have had a busy week end of sightseeing and will be on the stage when the congress opens tonight to receive good citizenship medals from Mrs. Becker.

"You are all potential leaders in the future American womanhood," Mrs. Becker told the girls on their arrival. "We depend on you to carry out the ideals that the best citizenship demands," she said.

The Good Citizenship pilgrims are chosen by their fellow students and faculty for outstanding qualities of dependability.

Colorful ceremonies including a flag procession of national officers and white-clad pages will mark the opening of the congress tonight in Constitutional Hall, the largest auditorium in the city which was constructed by the D. A. R. a few years ago especially to accommodate these large gatherings of the society each spring.

The only elections to take place at this year's congress are those of seven vice-presidents general and one honorary vice president general. Mrs. W. B. Burney, of Columbia, S. C. and Mrs. William Hyde Talbott, of Maryland are competing for the latter post. The 11 candidates in the field for vice-president general positions are: Mrs. George B. Averill, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. William Henry Belk, of Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. H. J. Cary, of Kearney, Neb.; Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, of Cambridge, Md.; Miss Bonnie Farwell, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Mrs. George M. Grimes, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Charles E. Head, of Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Gory Hogg, of Lewisburg, W. Va.; Mrs. Robert Kemp Minson, of Tempe, Ariz.; Mrs. Maurice C. Turner, of Dallas, Tex.; and Mrs. Elmer H. Whittaker, of Pasadena, Calif.

Yesterday early-arriving delegates unveiled a tablet in Constitution Hall in honor of one of the D. A. R.'s honorary president general, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pennsylvania. It was during her term of office, 1923-26, that construction of the edifice was authorized.

Japanese Parade In 'American' Garb As Perry Tribute

SHIMODA, Japan, April 19 (AP)—Japanese villagers wearing quaint costumes which they conceived to be American garb of the eighteen-fifties paraded the streets of this little seacoast town yesterday in commemoration of the arrival here 84 years ago of an American squadron under Commodore Matthew C. Perry.

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew presided over ceremonies marking Shimoda's annual "black ship festival," so called because of the name—"black ships"—which the Japanese of 1853 applied to Commodore Perry's men-o-war, which came to open Japan to intercourse with the western world after more than two centuries of seclusion.

This was the fourth celebration of the festival, founded in 1933 on the eightieth anniversary of Perry's coming. Many prominent Japanese attended.

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Free Trade in News Urged As Greatest Peace Bulwark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 19—"Free trade in international news" is the greatest bulwark for world peace, since it is public sentiment which makes or prevents war, Carl Ackerman, dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, declared at the forty-first annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, in a session devoted to "Propaganda and War."

Dean Ackerman's address followed a message to the meeting, received by radio from President Beneš of Czechoslovakia, who spoke directly from his office in Prague. It was believed to be the first time that the President of a foreign state had addressed such a gathering in the United States in this way.

Europe needs peace beyond all else today, President Beneš asserted, for only through continued peace can democracy in Europe be saved. Czechoslovakia, he added, does not seek any gain in prestige for itself but only a place of security in a community of nations.

Sees Isolationists Upset

Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and chairman at the session, declared at the conclusion of the radio talk such instances of close contact with distant governments were upsetting to the theories of the isolationists. He added that mankind is now amply supplied with perfected facilities for communication but that the present need is for thoughts worthy to use these facilities.

"Battlefields are already largely in the air," Dean Ackerman declared. "Propaganda is battling propaganda. Everywhere war makers are concentrating on propaganda because not a single nation is strong enough to defy the public opinion of the world.

"But propaganda issued through government-controlled radio and press in some countries can be held in check by 'free trade' in news, which can 'immunize' public opinion from such war propaganda."

The most powerful influence tending toward war today, Dean Ackerman continued, is the "suggestion which creates fear, which itself begets a demand for material security."

War Held in Check

"Today," said Dean Ackerman, "every potentential belligerent is engaged in the material preparation for war. In each country a goodly share of the national prosperity is due to the inter-relationships, or to the co-ordination of industry and the military machine. In all these countries, too, there are convincing evidences of mobilization of the element of human lives.

"This situation would be a matter of grave concern to every American were it not for the third element of ideas. Here the long advertised world war is being held in check. Propaganda for war is being immunized by counter propaganda for peace—wherever the press and radio are free."

Not money, big busines or industry but public sentiment will be to blame for another war, if one comes, Dean Ackerman asserted.

Intra-State Peace

Harwood L. Childs of the School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, speaking on "Public Opinion and Peace," declared that a general tendency is evident toward judicial settlement of intra-state disputes, but that there is also an apparent inclination to resort to force in disputes between nations.

There is needed in the United States, Dr. Childs declared, a clear conception of national objectives, mechanical arrangements to survey public opinion and to note changes brought about by forces of propaganda, and finally, some institution capable of bringing to light the influences behind such propaganda so that its effects may be discounted.

Public Sentiment

At the preceding evening session, Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, presented a careful study of "The Cause and Occasion of Our Entry Into the World War." The really important factor in the situation, he said, was public sentiment. "The underlying cause was the conviction, long resisted but ultimately arrived at by President Wilson, and prevalent among his principal advisers, that both the objectives and the methods of the belligerent autocracies were a real menace to the peace and security of democratic countries and democratic institutions everywhere."

Sir George Paish, British economist, also urged such international economic co-operation to remove conflicts of interest which may lead to war. But since his last visit to America two years ago, he said, he felt that the possibility of war in the near future in Europe has diminished considerably due to the precarious economic condition of the more belligerent European states.

New Rulers of U. S. Merchant Marine

© Harris & Ewing

The Maritime Commission, Which Met Today for Its First Session

Thomas M. Woodward — Edward C. Moran Jr. — Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy — Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley — Rear Admiral Emery S. Land

KIUN Is Serving Remote Area In Western Texas

With Monitor Newscasters

PECOS, Texas—Two years ago the people here had a single local paper, a weekly, depending for daily news on newspapers which generally reached them 24 hours and more late. Now daily radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" heard daily at 7:45 p. m., through KIUN, the local radio station, aid somewhat in ending this news isolation. It is estimated that the Monitor news comments reach probably 100,000 people scattered through this vast remote section of western Texas and the southeast corner of New Mexico.

Granted a license and call letters in February, 1935, KIUN was on the air Sept. 23 of that year. Jack W. Hawkins and Barney Hubbs, who own and publish the Pecos Enterprise, a weekly paper, set up the necessary equipment to get the station started. Mr. Hawkins came as a young man to western Texas, after a varied newspaper experience, including work on the New York Telegraph. Continuing as editor of the Enterprise, he also takes great interest in the relatively faster and fascinating business of the radio.

Pecos, a city of less than 5000 inhabitants is at the junction of the Texas & Pacific and the Santa Fe railroads. While it is the center of a sparsely populated section of the state, engaged largely in agricultural pursuits, industries of various kinds have been established here, because of nearby oil wells and mineral deposits.

KIUN has proved a necessary community link in an area which includes stretches of New Mexico, whose southern border is but 50 miles away. Through KIUN these listeners are able to tune in on stations which before they could not hear.

Owned by the Hubbs Printing Company, KIUN is managed by Mr. Hawkins. According to Mr. Hawkins a rigid scrutiny of program material is maintained, and all scripts are carefully watched. No objectionable advertising is accepted, he claims. The facilities of KIUN, Mr. Hawkins stated, are at the disposal of any group interested in the advancement or welfare of the community. Mr. Hawkins's staff in charge of programs consists of Ben Parker, chief announcer, and William J. McKeen, assistant.

Mr. Booth reads the Monitor news, and reports received at KIUN show that he has a good following. This news commentary is considered by the management as one of the most interesting programs over KIUN.

KIUN operates on a frequency of 1420 kilocycles, with a power of 100 watts. Claiming an efficient antenna system coupled with unusually favorable "ground" conditions, the daylight range is estimated at about 150 miles. Night time coverage drops to about 30 miles in the early evening, according to estimates, with a range of 300 miles estimated late at night, after certain stations "sign off." R. S. Bryant, a Pecos resident, is chief engineer.

This is article No. 65 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, March 21.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Cheshire

Altrincham: Public Hall, 8 p. m., May 3.
Sandbach: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m. May 4.

Essex

Chelmsford: Shire Hall, 8 p. m., May 7.
Ilford: Ilford Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 6.

Kent

Tunbridge Wells (Society): The Pump Room, 3:15 p. m., May 5.

Lancashire

Manchester (Second Church): Palatine Cinema, West Didsbury, 3 p. m., May 2.

London

London (Second Church): Empress Hall, Lillie Road, Earl's Court, S. W. 6, 8 p. m., May 4.

Nottinghamshire

Mansfield: The Grand Cinema, 3 p. m., May 2.

Surrey

Richmond: Richmond Theater, The Green, 3:30 p. m., May 8.

Yorkshire

Sheffield (First Church): The City Hall, 8 p. m., May 6.
Wakefield: The Jubilee Hall, Margaret Street, 8 p. m., May 7.

Scotland

Lanarkshire

Glasgow (Third Church): St. Andrews Hall, Berkeley Street, 8 p. m., May 3.

Germany

Karlsruhe (Baden): Eintrachtsaal, Karl-Friedrichstrasse, 8 p. m., May 3. In German.
Reutlingen: Kreisregierung, Bismarckstrasse 47, 8 p. m., May 4.

Japan

Yokohama: Church Edifice, 246 Bluff, 6:30 p. m., May 18.

Switzerland

Aarau: Saalbau, 3 p. m., May 2.
Basel: Schweizer Mustermesse, roter Saal, 8 p. m., May 7.
Langenthal: Kasino-Saal, 7:45 p. m., May 8.

United States

California

Carmel: Sunset Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 25.
Crockett: Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 25.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 30.
La Mesa: Grossmont Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 25.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., April 29.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1236 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 27.
Oakland (Organization at Mills College): Mills College Chapel, 8 p. m., April 27.
Pasadena (Second Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 26.

Colorado

Denver (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, North Speer Boulevard and Grove Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 26.

District of Columbia

Washington (Joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C, and D Streets N. W., 3:30 p. m., April 25.

Idaho

Blackfoot: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 29.

Illinois

Alton: Y. W. C. A., Third and Alton Streets, 3 p. m., April 25.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 West Grace Street, 8 p. m., April 29.
Des Plaines: Church Edifice, 1275 Marion Street, 8 p. m., May 1.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 3 p. m., April 25.
Frankfort: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 25.
Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., April 26.
La Fayette: Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue University Campus, 3 p. m., April 25.
Newcastle: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., April 27.
Peru: Library Hall, 8 p. m., April 27.

Iowa

Burlington: North Oak Junior High School, 8 p. m., April 27.
Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 29.
Clinton: Presbyterian Kirk House, 406 Fifth Avenue South, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Dubuque (First Church): Church Auditorium, Ninth and Bluff Streets, 3 p. m., April 25.
Keokuk: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.
Maquoketa: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 26.
Mason City: High School, 220 East State Street, 8 p. m., April 26.
Muscatine: Congregational Church, Third and Chestnut Streets, 8 p. m., May 1.

Kansas

Junction City: Church Edifice, Fifth and Jefferson Streets, 8 p. m., April 29.
Topeka: New High School Auditorium, Tenth and Polk Streets, Polk Street entrance, 8 p. m., April 30.

Maine

Portland: Strand Theater, 3:30 p. m., April 25.

Massachusetts

Boston (Third Church): Current Events Club House, Central Avenue and Everett Street, Hyde Park, 8 p. m., April 27.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., April 29.
Detroit (Sixth Church): Jackson High School, 4180 Marlborough Avenue, 8 p. m., April 26.
Detroit (Seventh Church): Cass Technical High School, Second Boulevard at Vernor Highway, 3 p. m., April 25.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Redford High School, Grand River Avenue and McNichols Road, 8 p. m., April 30.
Fennville: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., April 26.
Flint (First Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Hillsdale: Hillsdale High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., April 29.
Jackson: Church Edifice, Wildwood Avenue and Homecrest Road, 8 p. m., April 29.
Mt. Pleasant: Mt. Pleasant High School, Fancher Avenue, 8 p. m., April 30.
Sturgis: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 22 (note change of hour).
Three Rivers: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 1.
Traverse City: High School Auditorium, Seventh and Pine Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 27.

Missouri

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 4701 Wyandotte, 12 m., April 30.
St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., April 30.
Fairbury: Church Edifice, Seventh and G Streets, 8 p. m., April 27.
Grand Island: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 26.
Omaha (Third Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-second and Browne Streets, 8 p. m., April 27.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Franklin Street Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 26.

New Jersey

Asbury Park: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 25.
Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 8:30 p. m., April 29.
Vineland: Vineland High School Auditorium, West Landis Avenue, east of traffic circle, 3:15 p. m., April 25.

New York

Briarcliff Manor (auspices First Church, Pleasantville): Briarcliff Public High School, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Buffalo (Fourth Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Gloversville: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.
Hudson: First Presbyterian Church, Warren Street, 3:30 p. m., April 25
New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 29.
Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 26.
Rochester (Fourth Church): Masonic Temple, Main Street at Prince, 8 p. m., April 29. Radiocast Station WHAM, 1150 kilocycles.
Syracuse (Second Church): Huntington School, Sunnycrest Road at Forest Hill Drive, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Waverley: Waverley High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 30.

North Carolina

Asheville: Ballroom, Vanderbilt Hotel, 8 p. m., April 29.
Fayetteville: Court House, 8 p. m., April 30.
Salisbury: Boyden High School Auditorium, Lincolnton Road, 8 p. m., April 26.
Winston-Salem: Reynolds Auditorium, High School grounds, South Hawthorne Street, 8 p. m., April 27.

Ohio

Chillicothe: West Fifth Street School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Painesville: Morley Memorial Music Building, Lake Erie College, 8 p. m., April 27.
Wooster: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 25.

Oregon

Pendleton: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 29.
Portland (Fourth Church): City Auditorium, Southwest Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., April 30.

Pennsylvania

Connellsville: Orpheum Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 25.
Greensburg: Greensburg High School, Main Street, 3 p. m., April 25.
Jenkintown: Church Edifice, West Avenue and Washington Lane, 3:30 p. m., April 25.
Oil City: Carnegie Public Library Auditorium, Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 26.
Shamokin: Shamokin High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 26.
West Chester: Century Club, 8 p. m., April 26.

Texas

Marshall: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.

Utah

Provo: Church Edifice, 105 East First North, 8 p. m., April 30.
Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple, 8 p. m., April 27.

Virginia

Petersburg: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 1.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 27.

Wisconsin

Fort Atkinson: Auditorium, Municipal Building, North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Milwaukee (Third Church): Davidson Theater, 12:10 p. m., and Church Edifice, 2915 North Sherman Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 26.

Kennedy Begins Job On Maritime Board

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, new Maritime Commission chairman, started the task April 17 of developing the best equipped and safest ships in the world for the United States merchant marine. He and four associates replaced a temporary commission to administer a new government policy toward the shipbuilders.

The other members are: Thomas Woodward, Edward C. Moran Jr., and Rear Admirals Henry A. Wiley and Emory S. Land.

Mr. Kennedy formerly was chairman of the Securities Commission. After graduating from Harvard, he became a state bank examiner in Massachusetts, president of the Columbia Trust Company of Boston at 25, and business administrator of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

Max O'Rell Truitt of St. Louis was appointed general counsel for the commission today. John J. Burns of Boston, former general counsel of the Securities Commission, was appointed special counsel of the commission. Other appointments by the commission included: D. Stazer, of York Beach, Maine, as assistant to Commissioner Moran.

Dartmouth Teacher Wins Music Prize at Columbia

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Columbia University has announced that Roland J. Leach, instructor in music at Dartmouth College, has been awarded the 1937 Joseph H. Bearns prize of $1200 in musical composition for his "string quartet." John St. Edmunds of San Francisco was awarded the second Bearns prize of $900 for a group of songs.

The prizes, established in 1928 by the will of the late Lillia M. Bearns, are conferred annually "to encourage young American composers of outstanding talent and promise" between the ages of 18 and 25.

Vocational Service Training Begins to Show Good Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 19—If the milk man "pipes down" on that early morning whistle in greater consideration of his customers and employs finer courtesies in leaving the milk on just the right step for the housewife, it may be a sign that the new vocational education training is beginning to take effect.

In fact the public is promised better service soon in all of its contacts with those who sell or deliver goods, it was learned here at the annual conference on trade and industrial education. The annual sessions were attended by directors and supervisors from the 12 states in the central region.

The shoe salesman, the grocery man, the girl behind the stocking counter, the boy who delivers your bundle of shopping, the laundry man who calls for your week's wash, the cleaner who picks up your winter coat and tells you politely that it will be cleaned for a given sum and brought back in a mothproof bag—in short—the average run of sales people who meet the public are being included in the new five-year plan for special vocational education. In most states this vocational education is provided by a joint cooperative plan of the Federal Government with the state.

This spring marks the beginning of the new five-year period of planning by each state to map out new types of education to keep up with the changing times. This year, however, in addition to the usual money appropriated by the Smith-Hughes Act, the states are now expecting additional amounts from the George Deen Act which will enable them to reach far beyond their former program of instruction to tradesmen, bricklayers, painters, carpenters, and so on.

The new program is called training in the "distributive occupations" according to N. B. Giles, regional agent for the trade and industrial education program of the federal office of education. This, together with "training for the public service," which includes education for policemen, firemen, municipal officers, and so on, as well as more apprenticeship training are the main new avenues of vocational education which will be expanded through the help of the George Deen Act, it was said.

All three were discussed in the new five-year plans now being drawn up for the 12 central states included in the conference. As soon as the state programs begin to adopt these latest items, it will be necessary to go out into industry, and especially into department stores and retail businesses, to recruit teachers who have both the practical and the educational slant for the new vocational classes, it was explained.

Of the $12,000,000 expected from the George Deen Act, more than $1,000,000 may be allowed for the distributive occupational training alone, it was estimated. This will mean the opening up of many new areas in the sales departments of businesses so that sales people will have this vocational training formerly given mostly to trades people.

But this effort to help the service people has already had a little head start in the state of Wisconsin, it is found. There, for several years, the Federal Government with the state has employed teachers to help milkmen, laundrymen, delivery men, and others who come in contact with the public so much, to do their job better.

It is to Wisconsin that many of the other states will go for practical advice in setting up their own programs, it was learned from the conference where round table discussions were held while leaders exchanged ideas about some of their new plans.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on May 2, 9; June 6, 13; July 4; 11; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04 mc), on May 2, June 6 and July 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 25; **New York**—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, on May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc. on May 16, June 30, July 18.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.46mc, on April 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on April 25; May 9, 23; June 13, 27.

Oklahoma

Muskogee—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KBIX, 1500kc, on April 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on May 2, 16; June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on April 25; May 23; June 27.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 2, June 6, July 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on April 25; May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27.

Goldman Band to Give Concerts in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Goldman Band concerts under the direction of Dr. Franko Goldman will be given to the public here again this summer by the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation, it was announced today. They are called the Daniel Guggenheim Memorial Concerts in memory of the man who was so largely responsible for them, and are offered by Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim on behalf of the foundation to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who, the announcement says, has, "always shown such a keen interest in these concerts and who accepted them in behalf of the city."

The series will begin on Wednesday June 16, and end on Sunday, Aug. 15. The band will play in Central Park on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday evenings and in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

This will be the twentieth summer that these concerts have been given to the people of New York.

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'Third Legislative House' Seen as Court Plan Result

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Injection of "a third legislative house" into the American political structure should the President's proposal to reorganize the United States Supreme Court be successful was envisaged by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, today.

"To select justices of the Supreme Court because of their views or supposed views upon any question or class of questions which may come before them for decision is to destroy the Supreme Court of the United States as a court and turn it into an additional and wholly unnecessary legislative body," Dr. Butler said.

Outlining his views in a statement which was attributed to a large number of requests for an expression of opinion from the Columbia University head, Dr. Butler stressed that the American people were profoundly interested in preserving and protecting their free institutions of Government.

"Only once before in our nation's history have the people been so deeply stirred as they have been by this proposal," he continued. "That was when, in 1860-'61, the attempt was made to disrupt the Federal Government by secession.

"Questions now involved rise above party differences or interests, as well as above personal loyalties, and must be looked straight in the face because of their fundamental importance."

Dr. Butler added he thought it unfortunate that President Roosevelt had made himself responsible for the plan.

"The people throughout the nation have rallied to the defense of the United States Supreme Court and of all that for which it stands," he said. "If it be their wish and purpose to alter in any way the present constitutional expression of their fundamental principles and policies, the door to orderly and reasoned amendment stands wide open.

"Most absurb of all is the hypothesis that a justice of the United States Supreme Court loses his power of public service with the passing years. He is much more likely to gain power because of wider knowledge and steadily growing experience, and he is much more likely to pass from conservatism to liberalism in his views of public questions than to move in the contrary direction. It would be well for some of our fellow citizens to inform themselves concerning the judicial career of John Marshall and of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Their orderly growth was itself the fruit of wisdom and experience."

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American Savants At Centenary Of Athens University

ATHENS, Greece, April 19 (AP)—Delegates from six American universities attended the inauguration yesterday of centenary celebrations at Athens University. They were among 150 representatives of foreign universities present for the ceremonies, presided over by King George II of Greece.

The American delegates were from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, California, Wellesley and Brown.

Dr. Irving Fisher, Yale economist, will receive an honorary degree during the centenary celebration, it is announced.

Methodists Call For New Crusade Against Alcohol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—A call for a third crusade against alcohol is before Methodists here today along with the charge that the liquor industry had repudiated its promise that the saloon would not come back with repeal. Instead of keeping its pledge, it was added, distillers and brewers are responsible for 422,587 licenses for places in which alcoholic beverages are sold and at the same time has put 1,350,000 young women to work as barmaids.

The Federal Administration also has failed in its pledge to carry on scientific education to further temperance, the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church whence the call for another dry crusade was issued, declared in a resolution adopted unanimously at a meeting here late Saturday. Referring to appropriation for $1,000,000 for a government distillery in the Virgin Islands, a report submitted to the conference stressed that since repeal, "Not even a whisper of a federal appeal on behalf of scientific education of the people on the alcoholic problem has been heard from the nation's Capital."

"Revenue—not social reform or protection of youth—seems manifestly the dominant idea of our present Federal Administration," it said.

The report charged that another promise by the Administration and the repeal forces—that to end bootlegging—also has not been kept and that 40,000,000 gallons of illicit liquor was being turned out every year.

To meet this situation, the conference went on record in favor of all Methodist preaching and practicing total abstinence and insisting that the mails, radio programs, magazines and newspapers be closed to liquor advertising and that liquor taxes be used to help support prisons, hospials for the care of mental cases and relief agencies.

50-Ton Ships to Fly Atlantic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Guarded heretofore as vital military and naval secrets, specifications for giant airplanes to be used in trans-Atlantic service were available to students of aeronautical science here today, revealing that the new equipment will be 50 per cent larger than any heavier-than-air craft now in operation.

The new airplanes, it was said, will weigh between 40 and 50 tons and will be driven by a total of 6000 horsepower developed from four air-cooled units of 1500 horsepower each.

In making public data concerning the giant flying boats, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation said it had been permitted to release only general and partial information at this time. Purchase by the United States Army of two of the new power units and an additional acquisition by the United States Navy was said to demand continued secrecy as to details.

It is believed that the big transports will have a cruising range of 5000 miles, for which they will stow away in tanks concealed in the wings a total of 5000 gallons of gasoline.

The craft are expected to carry a maximum of 72 passengers in addition to the 5000 pounds of freight or express, flying at 200 miles an hour.

Instead of a single compartment, the transports will have three full decks. The upper of which will be devoted to the control rooms, crew quarters and a cargo compartment.

The passenger deck is to extend the full length of the airplane, providing sleeping quarters, a dining room, salon and private cabins. There will be hot and cold wated supplied throughout the craft, and a complete galley with cooking facilities electrified.

Access to the four power plants in the wings of the airplane is to be provided by a companionway from the crew's operating room. Airplane engineers said this convenience was an innovation in aeronautical architecture.

Below the main deck and wings is a third level which is to be employed for the transportation of heavy goods. It is composed a group of water tight compartments running the length of the airplane.

Twenty six of the new and powerful engines have been purchased by Pan-American Airways and will be installed in six of the four-motored flying boats, it was said. The transports are under the construction by the Boeing Aircraft Company in Seattle, the contracts having been placed nearly a year ago following an agreement with foreign countries on the proposed trans-Atlantic line.

Explorers to Honor Byrd

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd will receive the medal of the Explorers' Club at presentation exercises in the club's headquarters here tomorrow evening, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, president, announced today. The honor was bestowed upon Admiral Byrd in recognition of his achievements in Arctic and Antarctic explorations.

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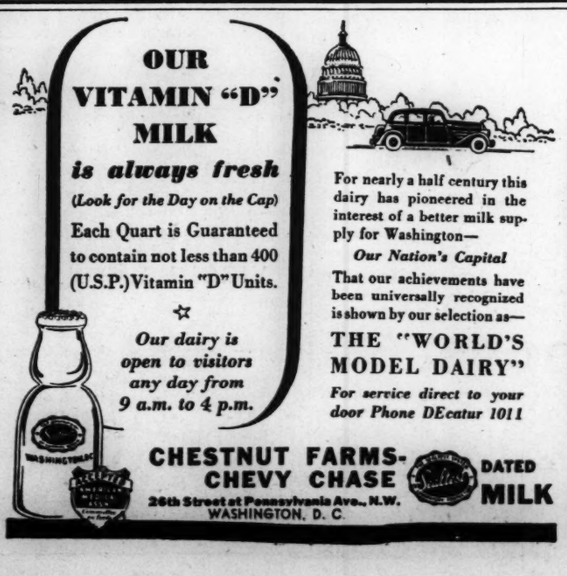
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By a Staff Photographer

David Homan

Roosevelt Called Advanced Radical By English Group

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, April 19—At the conclusion of a month's extensive "new deal study tour" of America, sponsored by the English Speaking Union of Great Britain, a group of leading English business men and scholars today made public their impressions of the country through David Homan, London marketing and merchandizing expert and spokesman for the group.

High among these impressions, gained from visits to most of the import cities east of Chicago and from conferences with leading Americans, was that "President Roosevelt, especially in his plan to enlarge the Supreme Court, is an advanced radical who has captured the imagination of the Democratic party."

And if the President continues his present policies, the group concluded from its observations, a new alignment of American political parties may take place in the future, with opponents and proponents of Mr. Roosevelt forming conservative and liberal parties respectively.

While most of the members of the group returned to Great Britain last week, Mr. Homan remained here to make further inquiries into economic problems.

Speaking for the group, Mr. Homan said the Englishmen thought the present five to four division of justices in the Supreme Court is undesirable in that it places in the hands of one individual almost the power of an autocrat.

"The President's suggestion of adding to the number on the bench, however," the Englishman continued, "will not in the long run insure the accomplishment of his objective. We think, instead, that the unconstitutionality of any legislation passed by Congress should be decided by a two-thirds majority of the bench."

Turning to the labor problem, the marketing expert declared that America has only seen the beginning of the union movement.

Pointing out that collective bargaining between employers and employees has been recognized in England since 1800—since which time it has been protected by legislation—Mr. Homan expressed surprise that situations have come to pass here which have led to such demonstrations as the sit-down strike.

"Such violence," he continued, "may be attributed to the individualistic attitude to be found in America—both in workers and in their employers. The American as a general rule is more wealthy than the Englishman, and therefore more independent. We have experienced little of this violence in England."

Mr. Homan said the group was tremendously impressed with John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., whom it met at a conference in Washington. The party felt him to be a man of vision who was interested primarily in the organization of workers and the correction of maladjustments in labor's situation.

N. Y. Milk Price Reduced

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The Borden Co. and Sheffield Farms Co. today announced that a reduction of one cent in the price of milk per quart would take place immediately. This reduction, the second of its kind by principal distributors since the end of the milk control law, makes the sale of quart bottles 11 cents.

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LaGuardia Spikes Race and Politics As Relief Factors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Political or racial considerations have no place in the administration of relief, and any move to inject them into any phase of unemployment aid serves no good purpose, according to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

"We dwell in a great cosmopolitan city containing people of all races and creeds," he said in an address yesterday before a large group from the city fire department. "We live as good neighbors in happiness. We must not permit anyone at any time to stir up any racial influence in our city. Our job is to give relief where it is needed and to do it properly and scientifically. Imagine the fire department stopping at a call and saying, 'Who owns this house?' It just is not done."

Reply to Ridder

The Mayor's remarks were seen as a reply to a charge by Victor F. Ridder, chairman of the State Board of Social Welfare and formerly Works Progress Administrator here, that Communists dominate the work of the relief bureau. The bureau is under fire from many directions here, but chiefly from the Democratic machine and George U. Harvey, Republican borough president of Queens.

Mr. Ridder, in a statement handed out on Saturday, declared the Communist Party indirectly controlled the distribution of all city home relief funds, and that since these amount to $9,000,000 a month, they were equipped with a larger "campaign fund" than any other party. He said there were 3400 emergency relief bureau investigators, and while all of them were not Communists, they were Communist-led, and in addition there was the Workers' Alliance, which was "100 per cent Communist-led."

In this Workers' Alliance group, he continued, there was a faction which was "perfectly willing to start trouble in any precinct," and if the police arrested them "the magistrates let them off" with a suspended sentence, whereupon "the Workers' Alliance goes back and does the same thing all over again."

Brooklyn Case Cited

Holding that the distribution of money coming from taxpayers was a city function, "to be carried on in an orderly way by the officials of the city, and not by the officials of the Communist Party," Mr. Ridder said the problem was one for the courts to deal with in the same fashion that Magistrate David L. Malden in Brooklyn "showed what the law could do if the magistrate has enough courage to apply it" when he brought an end to labor troubles in the Jewish hospitals there.

The State Board of Social Welfare which Mr. Ridder heads will take over supervision of all home relief activities on July 1. He declined to say, however, what steps his board would take to eliminate alleged communist influence in the local relief administration.

Mayor LaGuardia in what was obviously his reply to Mr. Ridder praised the Emergency Relief Bureau workers for their industry and intelligence and urged that they be permitted to carry on "without interference." There was nothing in the world to compare with the magnitude of the problems these workers face, he added.

Bridge Rule Held Up For Roller Skaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 19—Interstate roller skating across the Delaware River Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., is definitely taboo, but the inronclad rule was suspended on April 17 to allow three members of a long distance skating club to begin the 60-mile jaunt to Atlantic City.

After a patrolman had stopped them on the elevated sidewalk of the bridge early in the morning, the two boys and one girl presented their case—as non-stop through skaters to the shore—to a sergeant and were given permission to continue with skates on foot instead of in hand.

After this temporary setback the skaters, with the distant smell of the cool sea breezes in mind, set off in earnest—and completed the trip in just eight hours and 35 minutes. They claim this set a record. So far no disputants to this assertion have raised their voices.

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Queen Mary	Apr. 21	Plymouth	Apr. 20, 8:00 pm	Apr. 21, 10:00 am
Manhattan	Apr. 21	Plymouth	Apr. 20, 8:00 pm	Apr. 21, 8:00 am
Hansa	Apr. 21	Cherbourg	Apr. 21, 1:00 pm	Apr. 21, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Gen. Pershing	Portland	Apr. 27	Apr. 22, 4:00 pm	Apr. 22, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Apr. 27	Apr. 22, 4:00 pm	Apr. 22, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Apr. 29	Apr. 24, 4:00 pm	Apr. 24, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service
Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone include planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).
Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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New Individualism Age Is Forecast by Wallace

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said yesterday, "The age we are now entering might with equal accuracy be called 'the new individualism' or 'the new collectivism.'"

Addressing the Society for Ethical Culture, he said:

"It would seem to me that the time has now come to combine the good characteristics of the individualism developed during the past 300 years with a more conscious recognition of the general welfare."

Milford, Mass., Postmaster May Provide 'Cause Célèbre'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—In 1802 one William Marbury turned to the courts when President Jefferson refused to deliver his commission as justice of the peace, and there followed the famous Marbury vs. Madison decision—one of the landmarks in American judiciary history—in which the Supreme Court for the first time held an Act of Congress unconstitutional.

On May 17, 1937, Justice Joseph W. Cox of the District of Columbia District Court will hear arguments as to whether President Roosevelt and the Post Office Department should deliver a commission to John F. Curran, for the second-class postmastership of Milford, Mass.

There probably isn't much parallel between the cases, except that a commission for a small office is involved in both. In the famous Myers case, a Supreme Court led by Chief Justice Taft upheld a President's right to remove postmasters.

But the Milford (Mass.) situation is attracting more and more attention here, illustrating that petty partisan politics intrudes into high and low places, and that the lofty aspirations of the New Deal are occasionally mounted on centipedes of clay.

Mr. Curran of Milford, passed a civil service examination for the postmastership, achieved top rating, was nominated for the position, appointed by President Roosevelt, and his nomination was confirmed by the Senate on June 8, 1936.

But then the skies darkened. Col. James Roosevelt, according to undenied accounts here, learned that Mr. Curran was not "regular" in his devotion to the New Deal—had even a sneaking admiration for Alfred E. Smith. By a simple telephone call to the Post Office Department, his commission was held up—though the Senate had confirmed it.

Then one John E. Higgiston, also of Milford, was appointed to the office and also confirmed by the blissful Senate. His commission was issued. Mr. Higgiston had also taken the civil service examination, qualifying on the second try. He was on the town Democratic Committee, and was persona grata to the Roosevelt group in Massachusetts.

Now Postmaster General Farley is requested by the District Court to show cause why he should not deliver the commission to Mr. Curran, who was nominated and confirmed first. It is one of the New Deal's more shirt-sleeve illustrations of practical politics, according to interpretations here.

LaGuardia Asked to Run Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today had before him the petition of the Progressive City Committee calling on him "to announce his willingness to serve for a second term"—a request already formally advanced by the City Fusion party and the New York Young Republican Club.

Drafted as a resolution, the appeal to Mayor LaGuardia was adopted unanimously at a "keynote" luncheon meeting on Saturday, attended by more than 1000 men and women active in the National Progressive Committee organized here last fall to support President Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for re-election.

Speeches on the occasion centered on denunciation of the iniquities of Tammany Hall politics and praise of the Fusion Mayor as "the natural leader" of the opposition, and called for a 1937 alliance of Progressives, Independent Democrats, Republicans and others who merged activities to bring about his election in 1933. This led to a resolution which was submitted "in wholehearted recognition" of the Mayor's "non-partisan administration" of city affairs, and "his loyal and effective devotion to progressive principles of a government devoted to the public interest; with pride in his record of achievement; in commendation of his leadership, and convinced that we are voicing the sentiment of a great majority of the citizens of the city."

The committee is headed by Maurice P. Davidson, who was a leader in the Fusion movement of four years ago, and it launched its campaign to the words of City Chamberlain A. A. Berle Jr., John Haynes Holmes, of the City Affairs Committee, and Philip B. Thurston, president of the New York Young Republican Club.

Mr. Berle said that Mayor LaGuardia had thrown politics and patronage out of the city government and that "today the city's affairs are better than they have been in 20 years." The progressives and independent Democrats of New York, in fusion with Republicans and Labor, he continued, had shown the rest of the country that a city could be run on progressive lines within the frame of sound finance. He said he was one of 1,100,000 independent Democrats in New York City "who had never felt that party loyalty required us to lick the hands of the party bosses, and who knows that the Democratic machine in New York City does not represent us—in fact, is not democratic at all."

Mr. Holmes held that the primary issue of the forthcoming campaign was "the new city charter against the old machine," and joined with Mr. Berle in declaring that the Democratic organization here today was "rent within and discredited without."

Mr. Thurston declared that keeping Tammany on its present "starvation diet" for another four years "would 'kill' its machine power in the city and forever relegate it to the limbo of discarded and discredited political machines."

Federal Mediators Active

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP) — Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced that federal conciliation service representatives brought about adjustments during the past week in an assortment of industrial disputes involving about 10,000 workers.

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Records Tumble In Kansas Relay; Cunningham Loses

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 19 (AP)—A national intercollegiate record was shattered, four other meet records were broken, the great Glenn Cunningham met defeat at his pet distance, and the University of Indiana ran hog wild in the relay events as midwestern and southwestern track and field aces wrote another vivid chapter in Kansas relay history Saturday.

Alton Terry, tall, lithe Texan from Hardin-Simmons, hurled the javelin 229ft. 2¼in. to better the national intercollegiate mark of 226ft. 2¾in. he set in 1936.

The Kansas relay record, the oldest on the books, was 206ft. 6¼in., set by John Kuck of Emporia, Kan., State Teachers College in 1926.

Sam Francis, burly All-American fullback from the University of Nebraska and Olympic shot putter, heaved the 16-pound ball 51ft. 6in., to better the mark of 51ft. 3⅜in. set by Elwyn Dees of Kansas in 1935, and then got a daily double with a victory in the discus on a toss of 144ft. 3¾in.

The high jump, steeplechase and university mile team race marks were the others to fall. Jack Vickery, lanky University of Texas athlete, and Thomas Stevens, Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers' College ace, eased over the bar at 6ft. 6⅝in. to better the high jump mark set by Shaw of Wisconsin in 1930 by 3-16 of an inch.

Tommy Deckard, slim, frail-appearing youngster who was a potent factor in the large afternoon enjoyed by the University of Indiana squad, accounted for the other two records.

Deckard trotted, jumped and waded his way around the 3000-meter steeplechase course in 9:27 to better the mark of 9:30.4. he set last year, and then led the field in the university mile team race with a time of 4:23.2.

His team mate, Don Lash, set the previous record of 4:23.3 last year.

Cunningham trailed his most persistent rival, Archie San Romani of Emporia, Kan., State Teachers' College, to the tape in a special mile match race. The time of 4:14.1 was 1.4 seconds slower than the meet record established by Cunningham in 1934.

The slender San Romani dogged Cunningham's footsteps the first two laps, which were covered in 2m 14s, then edged into the lead which he held to the finish. Midway in the last lap Cunningham challenged, but San Romani matched his keg-chested rival stride for stride, then delivered a finishing kick which left Cunningham eight yards back and fading rapidly at the finish.

While most of the record-breaking was centering about the special events, Coach E. C. (Bill) Ayes' Indiana team methodically was going about the business of all but cornering the first places in the university relay events.

The Hoosiers won the half-mile, the two-mile, the one-mile team race, the distance medley and the one-mile relay, in addition to Deckard's individual prize in the steeplechase. They did not enter any other events.

Deckard and Lash, a pair of iron men, were the shining lights of the sturdy Indiana squad. Lash participated in three races, and his sprint finish in the mile team race in which he placed second to Deckard was one of the prettiest sights of the day.

Sabin Is Victor Over Bitsy Grant

ATLANTA, Ga., April 19 (AP)—Young Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., whipped Bryan (Bitsy) Grant in the finals of the Atlanta invitational tennis tournament yesterday in straight sets, 6—0, 6—0, 7—5.

Bouncing back from a defeat Saturday at the hands of Gilbert Hall, South Orange veteran, at Pinehurst, N. C., the youngster trimmed Grant decisively in the playoff of the tournament, which was postponed two weeks ago because of rain.

Sabin is ranked seventeenth nationally and Grant No. 3. En route to the title contest with Bitsy, Sabin eliminated a fellow Californian, Bobby Riggs.

The Hollywood netster lost to Hall 7—5, 6—4, 8—6, in finals of the North-South tournament at Pinehurst Saturday. Hall succeeded Don Budge as champion.

In doubles played as an added attraction, but having no tournament status, Grant and Sabin defeated Red Enloe and Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

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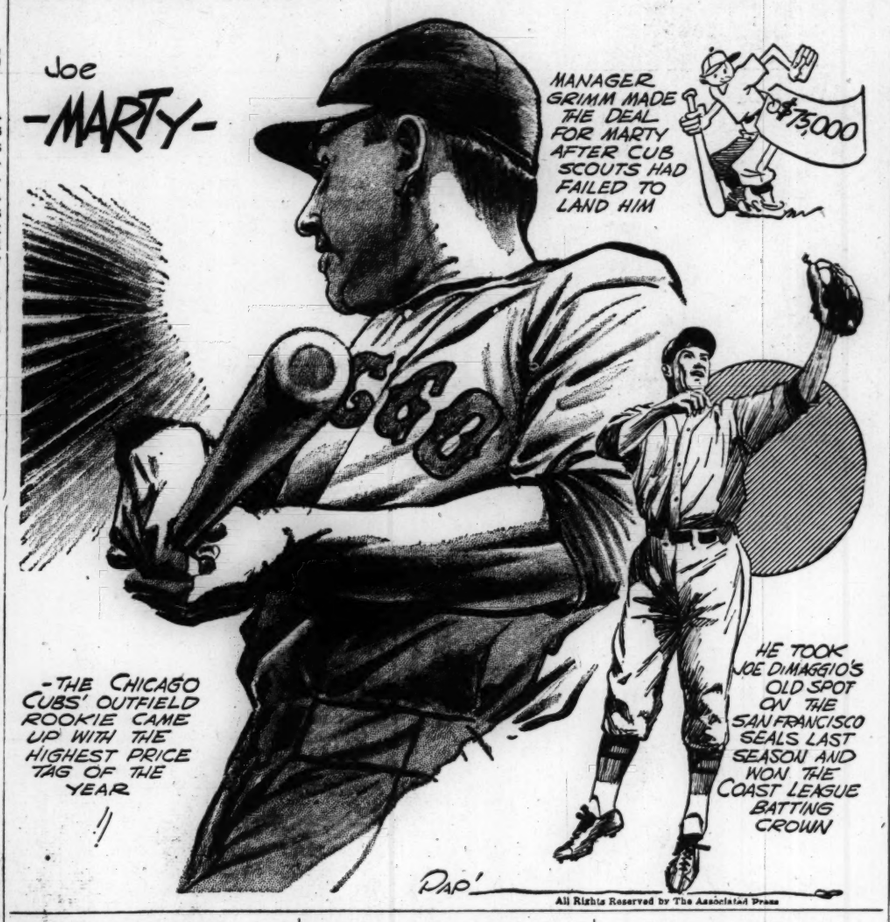

Billiard Tourney In Four-Way Tie; Playoffs Tonight

Final World's Pocket Billiard Standing

Players	W	L	HR	BG
Ralph Greenleaf, New York	7	4	84	6
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del.	7	4	77	10
Andrew Ponzi, New York	7	4	74	7
Irving Crane, Rochester, N. Y.	7	4	59	11
Willy Mosconi, Philadelphia	6	5	95	3
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	6	5	70	5
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	6	5	79	11
Charles Seabach, Boston	5	6	55	15
Marcel Camp, Detroit	5	6	43	15
Fay Gainer, Vineland, N. J.	4	7	43	23
Benny Allen, Kansas City	3	8	54	8
Joseph Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	3	8	51	22

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The old guard of pocket billiards, Ralph Greenleaf and Andrew Ponzi of New York, are doing themselves proud in the latest wrinkle in billiard tourneys.

Greenleaf and Ponzi ended the regular world's championship tournament in a four-way tie with Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., the defending titleholder, and young Irving Crane of Rochester. In the first matches of the round-robin play, which will conclude the tourney, Greenleaf downed Crane and Ponzi beat Caras.

Both of the winners are a little more than raw hands at the game. Greenleaf has won the title he is seeking again 13 times and was the big noise around the green tables in 1919 when the game was just plain "pool." Ponzi, who won the title in 1935, has plenty of experience, too, and a knack of winning the tough ones.

In last night's matches Ponzi made short work of Caras, beating him in 11 frames, 125 to 22, in less than an hour. Greenleaf went 26 innings to dispose of Crane, 125 to 98.

Tonight Ponzi plays Crane and Greenleaf gets a crack at Caras. A victory for the game's elder statesmen will put the two well in the lead and build up a nice business for their match.

Vines Defeats Perry For Two-Game Lead

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines went two up on his British rival, Fred Perry, in their professional tennis tour last night by winning the 46th encounter, 6—4, 3—6, 12—10, before a crowd of 4500 at the 106th Infantry Armory in Brooklyn.

Vines' cannonball service was especially effective, scoring frequent aces. Vines has won 24 matches and Perry 22.

George M. Lott, recently appointed as a coach for the United States doubles team, and Bruce Barnes divided sets in the preliminary singles, Barnes winning the first 9—7 and Lott the second, 7—5. In the doubles match which ended the program, Barnes and Lott defeated Perry and Vines, 6—1.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego	11	6	.647
Seattle	11	6	.647
Sacramento	10	7	.588
Los Angeles	10	7	.588
San Francisco	9	7	.563
Portland	5	11	.313
Oakland	6	11	.353
Missions	5	12	.294

Results April 17

Missions 5, Seattle 2.
Los Angeles 6, Portland 4.
Oakland 10, San Diego 8.
San Francisco 6, Sacramento 4.

Results April 18

Los Angeles 11, Portland 4.
Los Angeles 7, Portland 4.
San Diego 2, Oakland 1.
San Diego 8, Oakland 5.
Seattle 15, Missions 3.
Seattle 4, Missions 3.
Sacramento 7, San Francisco 4.
San Francisco 5, Sacramento 4.

Wembley Lions Win

TORONTO, April 19 (AP)—The Wembley Lions, National League champions of England, whipped the Hershey B'ars, Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League titlists, 6-3 Saturday night in the first game of the round-robin amateur hockey series. The two other teams in the series are Sudbury Tigers, newly-crowned Canadian senior champions, and Winnipeg Monarchs, junior Canadian titlists and memorial cup winners.

College Tennis Results

Columbia 5, Navy 4.
Drew 4, Moravian 4
Maryland 5, W and M. 4.
Mercersberg 6, Indiana S. T. 3.
Miami 9, N. Y. U. 0.
Pennsylvania 7, Duke 2.
Richmond 9, Georgetown 0.
St. John's (Brklyn.) 5, Lafayette 4.
Stevens Tech 7, Fordham 2.
Swarthmore 7, Albright 2.
Virginia 9, Davidson 0.
Westchester 9, P. M. C. 0.
Wisconsin 4, Michigan 3.
Yale 4, Seventh Regt. 4.

Waldorf Keglers Roll Their Way To Second Place

A. B. C. Leaders

Five-Man Event

Krakow Furniture Co.	3118
Waldorf Golden Bock	3111
Windy City Bowling Assn.	3089
Behringer Diamonds	3086
Waldorf Hi-Proof	3046

Two-Man Event

V. Gibbs and N. Burton	1359
W. Zanger and V. Metts	1329
J. Hogan and J. Seebeck	1322
F. Root and J. Milota	1317
C. Bluth and G. Stewart	1314

Individual Event

E. Soest	729
W. Ahnert	728
W. Knox	725
P. Crane	725
M. Anderson	719

All Events

W. Ward	2039
J. Crimmins	1982
O. Jasper	1980
N. Burton	1978
A. Carey	1957

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Milwaukee's crack bowlers still hold the center of the American Bowling Congress stage today as they try in the minor events to touch the heights they missed in the major five-man-team competition. After they're through, the ordinary fellows of the sport can take over in tonight's five-man competition with the comforting knowledge that they'll get full credit for any outstanding feats and won't be noticed if they fail.

While a flock of famous keglers failed to disturb the tournament standings, some unheralded Cleveland performers took over the leading roles. The Waldorf Golden Bock team rolled into second place in the team standing late Saturday night with a 3111 count to top a series of fine performances.

Walter Ward, a 37-year-old accountant who competed with that team, kept right on spilling the pins yesterday to come up with the all-events lead and the second-highest, nine-game total in tournament history. Hitting 722 in the team bowling, 652 in doubles and 665 in singles, Ward totaled 2039, just 21 pins short of the A. B. C. record set by Gil Zunker of Milwaukee.

Just before Ward turned in his brilliant score, Johnny Crimmins of Detroit had marked up 1982, which put him temporarily at the head of the all-events list.

Completing the Cleveland roundup, Fred Root and Jim Milota took fourth in doubles with 1317.

Zunker and his star teammates of the Heils Quality Products team of Milwaukee, national and international match champions, proved the prize "flops" of the tournament for two games but redeemed themselves in the third when they tallied 1161—the highest game score of the tourney and the third best in the A. B. C. records.

Today Zunker and Ned Day and Hank Marino, the national individual match game champion, and Charley Daw, three-times A. B. C. titleholder, pair up for cracks at the doubles and singles titles.

College Track Results

Alabama 76, Tennessee 41.
Arizona 76, New Mexico 55.
Birm.-Southern 66, Mississippi C. 61.
Bowdoin 76 2-3, Amherst 58 1-3.
Davidson 77, Virginia P. I. 49.
Dickinson 89, Susquehanna 37.
Georgia 77, Auburn 49.
Georgia Tech 68, Florida 58.
Haverford 100, Johns Hopkins 17.
Kentucky 59, Vanderbilt 58.
Lafayette 73, Bucknell 53.
Marvville 94, Lincoln Memorial 37.
Michigan 106, Bowling Green 25.
Michigan State 88, Chicago 43.
Milwaukee T. 113 2-3, Loyola 17 1-3.
Mississippi 60, Tulane 52.
Navy 78, North Carolina 48.
Pittsburgh 72, Temple 63.
Presbyterian 74, Furman 57.
R. I. State 94, Brown 41.
Rutgers 77, St. John's 49.
Shippensburg T. 76, E. Stroudsburg T. 50.
St. Joseph's 64 2-3, Delaware 61 1-3.
Swarthmore 73, Lehigh 53.
Sewanee 95, Tennessee P. I. 34.
Washington C. 82, Western Maryland 44.
Wesleyan 70, Springfield 65.
Wisconsin 85, Marquette 46.

Exhibition Baseball, April 18

By the Associated Press

New York (A) 6, Brooklyn (N) 4.
New York (N) 5, Cleveland (A) 4.
Philadelphia (A) 5, Philadelphia (N) 4.
Boston (A) 10; Boston (N) 8.
St. Louis (A) 5, St. Louis (N) 4.
Chicago (A) 7, Chicago (N) 6.
Cincinnati (N) 5, Detroit (A) 4.
Washington (A) 15, Baltimore (I) 9.
Pittsburgh (N) 5, Des Moines (WL) 2.
Jersey City (I) 2, Trenton (NYP) 1.
Newark (I) 12, Norfolk (P) 3.
Buffalo (I) 12, Portsmouth (P) 5.

German-Canadian Team Wins

PITTSBURGH, April 19 (AP)—The German-Canadian team of Heniz Vopel and Jules Audy won the international six-day bicycle race Saturday night through some spectacular sprinting during the final five minutes.

P. G. A. Has Allotted 100 Positions For Championship Play

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Based on a ratio of one tournament place for each 18 members, the Professional Golfers' Association has allotted 100 qualifying places for its annual championships at the Pittsburgh Field Club, May 24-30.

The Metropolitan New York area, as usual, topped the list with nine qualifiers to be decided from among 161 members. Also near the head of the list were New England, 8 places and 135 members; Illinois, 7 and 134; Philadelphia, 7 and 122, and Ohio, 7 and 118.

New Jersey has been allotted six places, and Michigan, northern California and the southeastern section, five each.

The metropolitan district also leads in the number of players exempt from qualifying-round play and automatically eligible for the title tournament. The P. G. A. annually automatically qualifies all members of the last Ryder Cup team and quarter-finalists in the previous tournament.

From the metropolitan district, Gene Sarazen, Paul Runyan, Jimmy Hines and Bill Mehlhorn are exempt from qualifying. Also automatically eligible from other areas are such top-flight shotmakers as defending PGA champion Denny Shute, open titleholder Tony Manero, Johnny Revolta, Ky Laffoon, Henry Picard, Jimmy Thomson, Craig Wood, Sam Parks, Walter Hagen and Jug McSpaden.

The number of qualifying places allotted to various other sections, in addition to those with the larger number, include: Northeastern New York and Southern California, four each; Connecticut, mid-Atlantic, Texas, Tri-State and Wisconsin, three each; Central New York, Eastern Missouri, Mid-West, Minnesota, Western New York, two each; Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pacific Northwest, and Rocky Mountain, one each.

Detroit Buys Herman

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 19 (AP)—Floyd "Babe" Herman, hard-hitting outfielder, passed today from the National League. The Cincinnati Reds announced his sale in a strictly cash deal to the Detroit Tigers of the American League. The amount involved was not disclosed. Herman, who drew $14,000 two years ago, had declined to accept an offer of $5000 for this season and the Reds' general manager, Warren C. Giles, declined to boost the offer. Herman, a left-hander, batted .279 for Cincinnati last season.

Net Team Assembled

MEXICO CITY, April 19 (AP)—Australia's Davis Cup team has assembled here to practice for its series with Mexico, scheduled for April 30 to May 2. Three players and nonplaying Captain Clifford Sproule arrived Saturday by train from Los Angeles to join Adrian Quist, who came by airplane Thursday. With Sproule were the veteran Jack Crawford and two young stars noted for their unorthodox backhand strokes, Vivian McGrath and Jack Browwich.

Mexican Cup Lineup

MEXICO CITY, April 19 (AP)—Ricardo Tapia and Esteban Reyes will represent Mexico in the singles matches of the first round Davis Cup tennis series with Australia here April 30-May 1-2. Alfonso Unda and Daniel Hernandez will team up in the doubles. Francisco Lona was named non-playing captain.

Winnipeg Six Wins

TORONTO, April 19 (CP)—Winnipeg Monarchs yesterday won the dominion junior hockey championship for the second time in three years. They defeated Copper Cliff Redmen 7-0 here in the fourth game of a best of five series for the historic Memorial Cup.

Tigers Win Allan Cup

CALGARY, April 19 (CP)—Sudbury Tigers won the Canadian senior amateur hockey championship and the Allan Cup with a 5-2 victory here Friday night over North Battleford Beavers in the fifth and deciding game of the series. Previously the teams had won two games each.

Michigan Trims California Team In Track Meet

BERKELEY, Calif., April 19 (AP)—Piling up points with the ease of a farmer picking peaches off a stunted tree, Michigan's high-powered track and field team defeated California 81½ to 49½ Saturday in the intersection meet renewing athletic relations between the two universities.

From the time Harold Davidson surprised his usually fleeter team mate, Clayton Brelsford, to win the mile run in 4:19.7, the Wolverines dominated the activities on both cinder path and in the field.

Davidson, lagging behind until the last 120 yards, overtook and passed the pace-setting Brelsford to finish five yards in front. The latter was the starting favorite, having a 4:16 time to his credit for the four-lap event.

It was a good day for the Michigan Davidsons. Harold's brother, Howard, came through to win the half-mile run in the fast time of 1:53.7.

Sam Stoller, sturdy Michigan boy who earned a place on the 1936 U. S. Olympic sprint team but did not get a chance to run, showed his heels to California's Morris Pollock in the 100-yard dash. The time was 9.8 seconds, Stoller winning by two yards. Earlier this week, while practicing during a stopover in Los Angeles, Stoller was clocked in an unofficial world record, tying 9.4 seconds at this distance.

Double winners were the Michigan captain, Bob Osgood, who took the high and low hurdles, and William Watson, all-around Negro star, who showed the way in the shotput and discus.

Osgood had a two-yard lead in the 120-yard barriers over Gregory Stout of California in a time of 14.9 seconds and breasted the tape ahead of his team mate, Steve Mason, by 6 inches in the 220-yard event. He was clocked in 23.9 seconds for the furlong hurdling test. Osgood also ran the third lap in Michigan's victory in the mile relay, timed in 3:19.1.

Individual scoring laurels went to the husky Watson with 13 points. After winning the shotput at 50ft. 9in., he flipped the discuss 141ft. 11⅜in. to front this event; then took second in the broad jump with 24ft. 1¾in. Watson also competed in the high jump but was shut out by three Californians.

The California sweep, only one of the meet, in the high jump was led by Paul Jacques, who took it at 6ft. 1½in.

The dope ran true to form. Michigan, indoor champion of the Big Ten conference and the Drake relays, won 11 first places. California, minus the services of its fine sprinter, George Anderson, and a quarter-miler, Archie Williams, 1936 Olympic Games champion at 400-meters, took only four firsts—in the two-mile run, the javelin, high jump and broad jump.

Dick Durrance Victor in 40.1s.

PINKHAM NOTCH, N. H., April 19 (AP)—Dick Durrance, Dartmouth's ace skier and national amateur slalom champion, yesterday took first place in the third annual running of the Harvard-Dartmouth slalom race, in Tuckerman's Ravine.

His time for the quarter-mile course was 40.1s. Charles Rogers of Harvard, finished second with 41.9s.

Harvard won the team race with a lead of only 6.7s. Harvard's total was 739.2s. while Dartmouth had 745.9s.

The first 10 finishers:

1	D. Durrance (D)	40.1
2	C. Rogers (H)	41.9
3	H. Chivers (D)	42.1
4	D. Bradley (D)	43.1
5	A. Carter (H)	43.9
6	D. Emerson (H)	44.8
7	J. Durrance (D)	46.2
8	C. Lawrence (H)	46.4
9	A. Little (D)	46.8
10	A. Sise (H)	47.6

Washington Oarsmen Take All Three Races

OAKLAND, Calif., April 19 (AP)—The University of Washington made a clean sweep Saturday in its 34th annual regatta with the University of California, winning all three crew races by wide margins. The Husky varsity, rowing smoothly, wore down the Bear varsity and finished 3½ lengths in front, in 14m. 55 1-5s. California was timed in 15m. 14s.

The Washington jayvees, showing better time than their big brothers, flashed the three-mile course in 14m. 49s. to defeat the Bear juniors by 10 lengths.

The Husky freshmen established a new record for their two-mile race, defeating the Bear fresh by two lengths in 9m. 41½s.

College Baseball Results

Army 8, Yale 5.
Auburn 7, Georgia 2.
Bloomsburg T. 7, Millersville T. 2.
Brookyn 9, Savage 3.
Catholic 3, St. Mary's 2.
Chicago 7, Iowa 6.
C. C. N. Y. 8, Brown 3.
Dartmouth 5, Pennsylvania 3.
Dickinson 10, Bucknell 5.
Drew 10, Webb 1.
East Stroudsburg 4, Shippensburg 2.
Florida 5, Georgia Tech 4.
Fordham 12, Columbia 1.
Indiana 9, Butler 1.
L. I. U. 8, Providence 4.
Lafayette 3, Moravian 2.
Lehigh 14, Ursinus 5.
Gettysburg 1, Albright 0.
Haverford 8, Stevens Tech 4.
Hillsdale 4, Toledo 2.
Manhattan 3, Seton Hall 2.
Mass. State 3, Williams 0.
Minnesota 17, River Falls T. 1.
Miss. State 13, L. S. U. 2.
Navy 8, Michigan 2.
No. Carolina St. 7, Virginia M. I. 3.
Notre Dame 7, Illinois 6
Pratt 6, Rensselaer P. I. 5.
Penn A. C. 8, Penn M. C. 4.
Penn State 4, West Virginia 3.
Princeton 10, Harvard 4.
Richmond 8, W. and M. 7.
St. Olaf 4, Carleton 3.
Springfield 28, Lowell Tech 0.
Swarthmore 13, Johns Hopkins 4.
Temple 11, N. Y. U. 7.
Trinity 14, Coast Guard 2.
Tufts 7, Boston Univ. 3.
Wake Forest 5, Duke 2.
Washington C. 9, Delaware 4.
Western T. 5, Illinois N. S. 4.

College Lacrosse Results

Army 10, Yale 4.
Baltimore L. C. 16, Montclair A. C. 5.
Boston L. C. 13, Brown 8.
Johns Hopkins 14, Pennsylvania 2.
Mount Wash. L. C. 12, Maryland 4.
Palisades Club 21, Lehigh 5.
Penn State 7, Colgate 4.
Princeton 5, Navy 4.
Rutgers 16, Swarthmore 9.
St. John's (Ann.) 18, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Stevens Tech 11, Lafayette 3.
Union 8, Hobart 5.

College Golf Results

Fordham 4½, Villanova 4½.
Pennsylvania 6½, Amherst 2½.
Princeton 7, Navy 2.
Richmond 10½, W. and L. 7½.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Herald of Summer

LONDON—If ever you should see a gentleman, reading a stout and yellow-covered volume, step off the white cliffs of England and descend into the sea without even so much as looking up, it is a fair inference that he is an enthusiastic club cricketer, perusing his new copy of "Wisden." Cricket enthusiasts are funny that way. And the special delights of "Wisden" (which, to a non-cricketer, forms about as fanciful reading as a railway time-table) can put some of them almost into a trance.

You see, John Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, the seventy-fourth edition of which is now on sale, is more than just the cricketer's vade mecum. Within its 700 and odd pages are compressed and preserved for them, so to speak, sunbeams from a hundred summers. Through its leaves (to those with ears to hear) wafts a gentle zephyr, bearing the music of willow driven against leather and blending the low, indefinable hum of the village green on a hot August day with the clattering of the turnstiles at Lord's or The Oval. You can see what happens to me, directly I start to write about it.

Cricketers Sentimental

Cricketers, despite (or because of) the rigors, reposes and subtleties of England's national summer game, are sentimental folk. Upon the more deeply affected among them the first Wisden that appears coyly behind the rain-swept bookstore window produces much the same result as does the first snowdrop in the woodland carpet upon the keen nature student. There is a tendency to croon, to look dreamy. But instead of being merely a harbinger of Spring, Wisden is the herald of full, green-and-gold-summer itself. Let us not spoil the pretty thought of reflecting that the English summer is sometimes on a Friday, a day on which many people find it inconvenient to leave their work.

Described in terms of books, not blossoms, Wisden is "the" serial story of cricket. Since the game emerged from the mists of antiquity and the scores of matches were first enshrined in print, there has grown up a prolific cricketing bibliography. Through it Wisden runs like an unbroken golden thread, linking great deeds with bat and ball into the connected narrative of succeeding generations.

The Almanack was founded in 1863, following directly in the train of three similar handbooks—the Guide, the Companion, and the Annual—and when the Guide, which endured from 1849 to 1866, lost the patronage of the Marylebone Cricket Club's committee through comments described as beyond "the fair limits of criticism upon cricketers," the field was left clear for the more restrained chronicle of John Wisden, a Sussex professional cricketer of renown.

A complete set of Wisden today has a cash value somewhere around £150. But a real dyed-in-the-flannel cricketer in possession of one would part with it for that (or any other) price only under pressure. Many a thumbed and tattered Wisden, I may say, was read under gunfire between 1914 and 1918, when first-class cricket was virtually suspended, although the game was kept vigorously alive in the public schools and the fighting forces.

Turning the Pages

Wisden, though always different, is, somehow, always the same. The last editor in the distinguished line—Wilfred H. Brookes—has, in the current issue, dealt faithfully with the achievements of 1936; but, in spite of the increasing amount of details for inclusion with each fresh season, he has contrived to retain the comprehensive and unimpeachable section of "records" which settle all argument.

With a flick of Wisden's page I can tell you, for example, that the highest individual score by a batsman in first-class play is 452 not out—by Don Bradman for New South Wales versus Queensland at Sydney in season 1929-30—that the biggest knock recorded in any class of cricket is 628 not out by a schoolboy, H. E. J. Collins, in a Junior House match at Clifton College; that in 1856 a clergyman, the late Rev. W. Fellows, once clouted the ball 175 yards from hit to pitch on the Christ Church ground at Oxford; that Hedley Verity (Yorkshire) took 10 wickets for 10 runs against Nottinghamshire at Leeds in 1932, and another Yorkshireman, E. Peate, took 8 for 5 against Surrey in 1883. And so on. And so on. And so on.

The Five Cricketers

One of the hall marks of fame in cricket is to earn inclusion in Wisden's gallery of "The Five Cricketers of the Year." This year the distinction is conferred upon

Vijay Madhavji Merchant, India.
W. H. Copson, Derbyshire.
T. S. Worthington, Derbyshire.
A. R. Gover, Surrey.
C. J. Barnett, Gloucestershire.

I would single out Merchant for a special little paragraph to himself today, because he was the outstanding batsman of the Indian team that toured England last summer and played three "test" matches against England's full might, drawing one and losing two. Test cricket, you must know, has grown from just an Anglo-Australian business into a matter of Imperial concern. This is how the visits will be interchanged in the next five years:

1937—New Zealand in England.
1938—Australia in England.
1938-39—England in South Africa.
1939—West Indies in England.
1939-40—England in India.
1940—South Africa in England.
1940-41—England in Australia.
1942—Australia in England.

Yes, quite right. I took all that out of Wisden.

Now you catch the meaning of the anonymous poet, who declared with pride, more than half a century ago:

You may search the world all round,
But where Englishmen are found,
From the frozen Polar Ocean to the far Antipodes,
Where there's room to pitch a wicket,
You will find them playing cricket
For King Willow rules the meadows
As Britannia rules the seas.

Jingoistic, in these days of naval parity, perhaps. But otherwise more or less to the point.

The counties, first and second class, the universities, the public schools, the Marylebone Cricket Club, the 67 laws of play (with interpretations), fixtures for 1937, the Canadians' tour in England last summer and the game abroad all receive appropriate attention in Wisden, and the Editor's Notes, as usual, provide judgmatic comment on controversial topics of the day.

In short, the entire cricket field is covered very adequately. Which is most meritorious because

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"It is hard enough to cover even a small section of it."

Eastern Oarsmen Prepare to Halt Husky Invasion

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Eastern oarsmen turn out in force this week to see what are their prospects of checking the great Washington crews which cleaned up everything in sight last season from the Poughkeepsie regatta to the Olympics.

The Huskies had their early fling last Saturday by routing California in all three races of their annual clash on Oakland estuary. With most of their Olympic eight intact, they won the varsity duel by 3½ lengths, the jayvee event by 10 lengths in record time for the course—14:49 for three miles—and the freshman race by two. The on-to-Poughkeepsie movement started right there with Mayor John F. Dore of Seattle leading the drive for funds to send all three crews.

Meanwhile, in the East Columbia's veterans had little trouble whipping Manhattan in an informal test over the Henley route on the Harlem. The Lion varsity and jayvee boats both beat the Manhattan varsity.

The first formal regattas of the season are scheduled this week with Columbia meeting Navy at Annapolis and Princeton, Harvard and Massachusetts Tech racing for the Compton Cup at Princeton. Preseason calculations place Columbia and Navy among the East's best. Harvard, under the new coaching regime of Tom Bolles, remains an unknown quantity along with Princeton.

The seasonal debuts of Pennsylvania, which does not intend to row at Poughkeepsie this year, Yale and Syracuse come a week later.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Schoolboy Rowe pitched his second shutout of the season as Detroit beat White Sox, 5-0.

Three Years Ago

Babe Ruth hit first homer of season; Dave Komonen won Boston Marathon.

Five Years Ago

Paul de Bruyn, New York, won Boston Marathon as Clarence de Mar finished 18th.

Hole-in-One

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19 (AP)—Don Arthur, Yale senior, scored a hole-in-one on the 135-yard fifth hole of the Sale golf course yesterday. He accomplished the feat with a No. 7 iron, or spade mashie-niblick. The student was playing with a foursome and scored an 83.

College Rugby Results

Nassau 5, Harvard R. C. 3.
Princeton 11, L. I. U. 0.

New Swim Stars Pointing Toward Brilliant Futures

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP)—A new front of young stars has moved in to replace the all but vanished old guard of American women's swimming.

The annual A. A. U. indoor championship meet which ended Saturday at the Lake Shore A. C. failed to produce anything startling in the way of time performances, but Miss Charlette Epstein of New York, who should know, saw enough to stir enthusiasm for the future. An unusual number of newcomers of about even ability were the reasons.

Miss Epstein, chairman of the national A. A. U. women's swimming committee, who has been watching champions come and go for how many years is nobody's business but her own, thinks the new crop may even regain world supremacy from the Dutch, Danish, Japanese and Czechoslovakian stars who dominate the international field.

"It has been a long time since I have seen so many young girls with real ability in a national meet," Miss Epstein smiled.

The blonde Virginia Hopkins, Miami Beach clubmate of famous Katie Rawls, surged to her first indoor title in the 220-yard freestyle, winning by an eyelash over Halina Tomska, of the Detroit A. C. Doris Brennan, competing for the Olneyville Boys' Club of Providence, R. I., rallied from a disappointing start in the meet to whip Miss Rawls in the 500-yard freestyle, in 6:24.7. Miss Tomska missed two titles by a grand total of about three inches. She was credited with the same time as Miss Hopkins in the 220-yard event, and bowed to the defending champion, Claudia Eckert of Chicago, by inches in the 100-yard swim.

Dorothy Forbes of Philadelphia took over the backstroke title relinquished by Eleanor Holm Jarrett in the fair time of 1:12.1, and Arlite Smith took the low-board diving crown from her Lake Shore clubmate, Marian Mansfield.

Miss Rawls, an oldtimer at 19, retained her 100-yard breaststroke and 300-yard individual medley titles, the former in meet record time of 1:18:5. Miss Eckert's successful title defense in the 100 yards also was accomplished in meet record time, 1:01.8

Marjorie Gestring of Los Angeles, Olympic high-board diving champion, easily won her second indoor championship, scoring 144.36 points to 131.23 for Miss Eckert. The Washington A. C., Seattle, retained the 400-yard relay championship, and added the 300-yard medley team event.

Tommy Henrich Joins Yankees

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Tommy Henrich may get a chance to fill in for last year's rookie sensation, Joe Di Maggio, when the season gets under way tomorrow.

The New York Yankees announced yesterday they had signed Henrich, who had offered his services to the highest bidder after Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis had declared him a free agent. While financial and other details were not revealed, observers figured the Yanks plan to keep Tommy on hand until Di Maggio can return to the lineup. Then, unless Henrich succeeds in making a place for himself, he likely will be farmed out for a season.

Johnny Nee, Yankee scout who outbid seven other major league clubs for Henrich's services, declared the youngster had advanced so fast "there's no telling how far he will go."

Henrich had protested to Landis that he was being "covered up" by the Cleveland Indians after he had been sold by New Orleans, a Cleveland farm, to Milwaukee for a price considerably below the "market" for a .346 hitter. Landis declared him a free agent after a hearing and declared the deal had been made at the direction of Cleveland officials with the purpose of delaying Henrich's advancement to the big leagues.

Amusements

BOSTON

Colonial Theatre 106 Boylston St. Phone DEV. 7405
Last Three Weeks—Evgs. 8:15, Mats. 2:15
Seats for All Performances Now at Box Office
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. of LONDON GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
TONIGHT—"THE GONDOLIERS"
Tomorrow Eve., "Ruddigore." Wed. Mat. and Eve., 21st, "The Mikado." Thurs. Eve., 22nd, "Trial by Jury" and "Pirates of Penzance." Fri. Eve., 23d, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Sat. Mat., 24th, "Iolanthe." Sat. Eve., 24th, "Patience." Mon. Eve., 26th, "Cox and Box" and "H. M. S. Pinafore." Tues. Eve., 27th, "The Mikado." Wed. Mat. and Eve., 28th, "Ruddigore." Thurs. Eve., 29th, "Iolanthe." Fri. Eve., 30th, "Princess Ida." Sat. Mat., May 1st, "The Gondoliers." Sat. Eve., May 1, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Mon. Eve., May 3d, "Trial by Jury" and "Pirates of Penzance." Tues. Eve., May 4, "Princess Ida." Wed. Mat., May 5, "Iolanthe." Wed. Eve., May 5, "Patience." Thurs. Eve., May 6, "The Gondoliers." Fri. Eve., May 7, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Sat. Mat. and Eve., May 8, "The Mikado."
Prices, Evgs., $1.10 to $3.30. Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75. Wed. Mat. 83c to $2.20

SHUBERT MAT. TODAY 2:30 EVENINGS 8:30
ALL SEATS RESERVED Good seats all shows 50c
FRANK CAPRA'S Production Starring RONALD COLMAN LOST HORIZON
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30
"BROTHER RAT" A RAT-A-TAT-TAT OF LAUGHTER!
Marie Brown, Florence Sundstrom
Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne
Tom Ewell, Barry Sullivan
Evgs., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65. Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20. Tax inc.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Tonight 8:20
Last 8 Times—Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Greatest Hit Boston Has Ever Known
Max Gordon's Huge ★★★★ Musical Play
The Great Waltz
Down Town Box Office WILBUR THEATRE
Evgs. and Sat. Mats.: 55c to $2.20
Wed. Mat.: 55c to $1.65. Tax Inc.

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH SCREENS
2—Major Productions—2
JEAN HARLOW—ROBERT TAYLOR
in "Personal Property"
Also "DEVIL'S PLAYGROUND"

THEY SAW, THEY HEARD, THEY CHEERED
"AR

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Mrs Cow Loses Her Hat

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

One spring morning Mrs. Cow happened to look at herself in the mirror and began to wish that she had an Easter hat. She went to the sugar bowl and counted out her money, but it was not enough, so she took a pail of milk down the road and sold it to her neighbor, Mr. Bear, who was always very obliging. Then with the money safely in her purse she went to town and straight to the hat store. The milliner first brought her out a very pretty straw hat, but Mrs. Cow giggled a little and said:

"Oh, I'm afraid that wouldn't do, thank you. I might forget and eat it."

So then the milliner brought her out a velvet hat with a feather on it and velvet ribbons that tied under her chin, and the moment Mrs. Cow saw herself in the glass she liked it better than any hat she had ever had, and bought it right away.

All the way home she kept thinking of her beautiful hat and of how nicely she looked in it. She couldn't wait to get home to see it again, but stopped at the well near the milestone to see her reflection in the water down the well hole. She leaned over, looking for some time, but unfortunately she didn't notice that her ribbons had become caught in the well rope, and the first thing she knew she felt a little tug under her chin and her beautiful hat fell down into the bottom of the well.

Mrs. Cow's Predicament

Mrs. Cow was in despair.

"Is there anyone there?" she called anxiously down the well.

There was no answer.

"Is there anyone there?" she called again, and this time she heard a bubbly "Yes."

"Oh, who is it?" cried Mrs. Cow, and the bubbly little voice said:

"It's me, Mr. Fish."

So Mrs. Cow told Mr. Fish all about her Easter hat and how terribly she felt about having lost it down the well and asked if he possibly, possibly could bring it up to her; but Mr. Fish said no, he couldn't bring it up to her, but he'd call Mrs. Fish and they'd hold it on their noses as far out of the water as they could until she could get help. So Mr. and Mrs. Fish wiggled their tails back and forth like fans and poked their noses out of the water as far as they could and held up the fine new hat, and Mr. Fish called up to Mrs. Cow that only the bottom was getting wet, but please to hurry as it was very tiring for him and for Mrs. Fish, too.

Mrs. Cow went running and plunging across the beautiful spring fields to find someone who could help her get her Easter hat out of the well, and the first house she came to was the house of Jimmy, the Chipmunk.

"Oh, Mr. Chipmunk!" she panted, "I've lost my new hat down the well and the kind fish are holding it up for me and won't you please go down and get it for me?"

Mr. Chipmunk looked very sorry, but he said he was no good on slippery stones.

"I'd only fall in, Mrs. Cow," he said, but then he ran into the house and brought her out a piece of nut cake to cheer her up, and eating it she went galloping on to Mr. Raccoon's house and told him all her story.

Up But Not Down

"I'm sorry, Mrs. Cow," said Mr. Raccoon, "but our motto in the raccoon family is 'Up and not Down,'" so he wouldn't go either, but when he saw how sad she looked he, too, brought her out a piece of plum cake to cheer her a little as she galloped off to Mr. Bear's house.

Mr. Bear heard her story through and mopped his forehead with a red bandana.

"In my younger days I might have done it, Mrs. Cow," he said in his deep, low growl, "but I'm afraid I've put on too much weight. I'd get stuck halfway down."

And when he, too, saw how sad Mrs. Cow looked, he went in and brought her out his last piece of cheese cake which he wanted to eat himself.

"But what shall I do?" mooed Mrs. Cow in despair.

Mr. Bear thought for a while.

"I have it!" he cried at last. "The answer is birds. But what kind of birds? The answer is chimney swifts. They'll know just how to go down a well, for it's very like a chimney, you know."

Mrs. Cow looked happier than she had any time since she had lost her hat as she galloped across the meadows to the red farm.

"Mr. Chimney Swift! Mr. Chimney Swift!" she called and waited.

At the Red Farm

There was a whirrrr in the chimney and the swift alighted on its edge.

When Mrs. Cow had told him her story, he gave a merry flirt to his tail, called, "Wait a minute while I tell my wife where I'm going. She's on our nest and can't leave her eggs," and there was a whirrrr down the chimney, a pause, and then a whirrrr up the chimney, and there was Mr. Swift perched on one of Mrs. Cow's horns, while Mrs Cow galloped madly back across the green fields and down the road to the well.

Whirrrr went Mr. Swift's wings as he shot down the well and in no time he flew back with Mrs. Cow's hat in his bill. She thanked him with all her heart and Mr. and Mrs. Fish, too, and tied the strings under her chin again. They were rather wet, but she said she didn't mind, as long as she had her beautiful, beautiful hat back again.

And when the baby chimney swifts were hatched, Mrs. Cow sent them each a white cake with a red candle on it, painted to look like a chimney.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Is there anyone there?" she called—A Drawing by Maurice Day

The Stream That Reached Its Goal

A tiny stream started forth on its journey one morning, babbling happily along over pretty pebbles through trees and gardens. As it went singing along it grew and grew and was merry because it was moving forward. Presently it came to some water lilies smiling from the surface of the pond.

"Oh, come and play with us," they begged the Little Stream.

"I should like to," said Little Stream, "but I must be on my way."

"Where are you going?" they asked.

"Well—I do not know—'zactly," said Little Stream.

"Then do stay awhile and have a little fun. Surely you can stay a little while. You see the sunbeams are here, the birds often come. We can all be happy together."

"I believe I'll stop," said Little Stream.

So it stayed, hour after hour, having a merry time with the water lilies. At last he began to feel cramped and unhappy. The sunbeams had gone; some birds flew down but only for a moment.

"Oh, stay," said Little Stream. "Stay to play with us."

"Oh, we cannot do that," answered the birds "We have work to do."

Growing as It Went

"Do stay," urged the water lilies. "Can't you do your work right here?"

"We have sung you our song," they answered. "Now we must go to the hills over there. They are waiting for us." Then without another word the birds were gone.

Little Stream began thinking what the birds had said.

"Perhaps," it thought, "that is why I'm unhappy. Maybe I have work to do. Perhaps I'd better move onward; I'll go—now."

Just then the wind came along. "Want a push?" it asked in its big, friendly way.

"Why, yes, thank you—if you're going my way."

Once more Little Stream was moving forward. By and by it found itself in a meadow. The lambs and the sheep came to drink the clear, cool water. Little Stream was happy. It wound its way through the meadow into a farmer's field of wheat.

"Oh, how glad we are," said the wheat, "that you have come. Our green leaves were becoming brown and sear, but you have helped us when we needed you most. Now we can hope to bring forth a big harvest."

Little Stream grew with gladness. As it wended its way into the valley and around the hills, other streams joined it and beautiful springs poured their crystal waters forth until it was no longer Little but was now a Big Stream.

One day, as Big Stream was flowing along looking for a chance to help, it met a river.

"Where are you going?" it asked. The river went rapidly on its way, stopping only a moment to say:

"To the sea, of course; to the great, great sea."

"I wonder," said Big Stream, "where the sea is? It must be a wonderful place. How proud I should be to go to the sea. Well, what is there to stop my going?"

The Mountain Stood Fast

And it went rushing madly on its way. It surged against its banks, uprooting grass and flowers. Heedlessly it hurried along; its one thought was to get to the sea. So eager was it that it tore along, uprooting now large trees and rocks and carrying them along. But what did it care; it was determined to get to the sea and it gave no thought to anything else. Finally it reached the foot of a high mountain. It rushed at it with all its force and fury, but the mountain was not moved. Its beautiful snow-capped crest reached up to the sky. It was unaware of the noisy stream at the bottom.

When Big Stream found it could not shake the mountain, nor climb over it, it tried to go around. But it couldn't find a way around. Then it found itself spreading out into a great sheet of water.

After a while Big Stream grew tired of pouting and fretting. It grew a little calmer. Then it remembered how happy it had been when it gave drink to the lambs, when it helped the wheat to grow into a harvest, when it had swept away the sticks and stones so that a little rivulet could go on its way.

"Perhaps" it said rather reluctantly, "perhaps there is something I can do here." Slowly it became calmer and calmer.

Today at the foot of the Majestic Mountain is a beautiful deep blue lake that was once a tiny stream. Sailboats float on its smooth surface, graceful swans swim in its clear depths, children laugh and play in its shining waters. Trees bend over and are mirrored in it. Lovely flowers border it. It gives forth beauty and gladness.

Tahu Plays Pomma-wanga

While Tahu was visiting the Sioux Indians in the northwestern United States, both grown-ups and children would play Pomma-wanga in the evenings. He thought it a very interesting game. Tommy's father gave him a Pomma-wanga set to take back home. So many lovely things were happening every day that Tahu did not have a single moment to miss his Stony Indian friends left behind in Canada.

As many as twenty-five people sometimes played Pomma-wanga. During the day Tahu went off by himself to practice a lot, so as to beat his father when they played it at night. Tahu liked the sound of the name Pomma-wanga. He looked carefully at this Pomma-wanga he dangled in his hand and decided to make one just like it some day.

First there was the sharp pointed stick, about seven inches long, he grasped in his hand. To that stick was tied a piece of rope that came almost to the ground and ended with a short cross stick just above a fancy piece of leather. That short stick was to prevent the 10 painted wooden rings above it from falling off the rope.

Tahu counted the different colored wooden rings. There were two purple rings, two blue ones, two red, two green, and two yellow. They looked very pretty as he jiggled the rope and made those rings dance up and down.

But that was not the way to play Pomma-wanga. When Tahu really played the game, he held the blunt end of the pointed stick tightly in his hand. Then with a slow, even movement, Tahu swung the rings in the air. While they were still in the air, he pulled the rope toward him and tried to put the pointed stick through as many of those wooden rings as he could.

It was very difficult. Sometimes he would try again and again and the stick would go through only one, or perhaps none. Then once he stuck the stick through every single wooden ring and that made Tahu very, very happy.

Every ring counted one. When the little boys played it, ten was the game. When the grown-ups played it, forty was the game.

Tommy told him all about the Indian who made this game first. Once upon a time an Indian was tramping through the woods. His name was Na-qwe-geshik. It became dark and Na-qwe-geshik had to spend the night among the trees. He made a shelter of boughs; he found berries and ate them. There was a spring and he drank the water from that, as he scooped it up in his hands.

Na-qwe-geshik lighted a campfire. He sat down beside it and began to whittle on a piece of birch bark he peeled from an old log he gathered for firewood. Then he carved a wooden ring, slipped it on a piece of rope he had with him, tossed it into the air and tried to catch it on the end of his stick. That was the very first game of Pomma-wanga an Indian had ever played. But there was only one ring, instead of the ten beautiful ones on the rope Tahu held.

Now when Tommy and Tahu went for a walk, Tahu took his Pomma-wanga game. They often stopped and played. It was great fun. Sometime Tahu hoped to beat his father, when the two played Pomma-wanga together.

TA-DE-WIN

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Happy Hedge-Hog Makes a Find

"Did she say, 'Creep before you look' or 'Look before you creep'?" Happy Hedge-Hog had set out on his evening walk without listening to his mother as he should. "But I don't suppose it matters, really," he thought, and ran on through the wood.

"There's the sea!" he said ten minutes later, when he came to the end of the trees. "And there's something nearly as bright!" Happy Hedge-Hog had seen an old tin, and at once he began to push his nose inside.

"I can smell apple, and orange, and banana," he thought. "Someone's lost this!" His nose crept farther in still, and his head, too, as he added, "And I'm glad I've found it!"

Then he started to bite and lick, bite and lick, at every bit of fruit left in that tin, and he thought how much nicer it was than having supper at home.

"No more," he squeaked at last. "I'll sing a little song to say how much I liked it." (He was called Happy Hedge-Hog because he sang so much.)

But no sound came from inside the tin, so he thought he would pull his head out first, and sing afterwards.

He gave a pull, then a second pull, and then a third pull, but his head was still inside the tin, and the rest of him outside.

"That's queer," thought Happy Hedge-Hog, "I must be stuck!"

"Well, I must go home like this," he thought. "Though they will laugh at me with a tin can on my head!"

He set off, hoping that even with his nose inside the tin he would be able to smell the right way. But soon one of the trees hissed, "That's six times you've wakened me up, and I don't believe you are sorry a bit!"

"I am, oh, I am," said the little hedge-hog, and he told the tree what had happened. But the tree only said, "You should not be so greedy!" and went to sleep again.

"I'm an unhappy hedge-hog," he said, "and all I can do is to lie down here, and wait for the day to come back."

So he lay there.

Happy Hedge-Hog did not know that he had crept to the road at the edge of the wood, and that now he was in the very middle of it. And when a car came along, there he was, right in the way.

The man in the car moved its lights up and down, but the little animal took no notice, because his head was in the dark tin prison. So the man got out, to see what the very funny thing in front was.

"A hedge-hog in a tin hat!" he called to the lady inside the car, and laughed as he picked him up.

"Oh my, oh my," thought Happy Hedge-Hog, "shall I be thrown away?"

But no, all was quiet for a few seconds, and then something began to scratch above Happy Hedge-Hog's head, and he thought, "Whatever is happening now?"

So he lay quite still on the man's knee until, to his surprise, he found that the can had been cut off, and he was in the fresh air again.

"I'm sure I thank you very, very much, kind sir," squeaked Happy Hedge-Hog, as he was put down on the ground.

Then he made a hedge-hog scamper home through the wood, and as he felt for the key, hidden under the front door mat, he thought, "Now I know what Mother said. It was 'Look before you creep.'"

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

Picnic—Irish April

Beneath the blackthorns in the corner of the field
The primroses are in little yellow bunches;
The grass grows short and close to the stone wall,
Warm where the sun has rested.
Beyond the wall the stream murmurs;
But it is beside the blackthorns that we spread our lunch,
Jam sandwiches and apples and a piece of cake.
The thrushes are beginning to sing
And the black-birds.
The dogs lie quiet but alert;
They will eat cake but not bread.
Here we lie in the sun on the short grass,
And stretch out our feet as far as they will go,
Until all the bread, all the cake, all the apples
Are finished.

A. J. S.

By a Staff Artist

Tahu Put the Stick Through as Many Rings as He Could

Carlos of the Philippines

Carlos lives in the Philippine Islands. His home is on a small island in the swift-flowing Passig River. The trees are so thick on that island that you would not know any houses were there.

When Carlos was a very little boy, he would sit in the deep grass beneath his home and watch the boats in the river. There were motor launches, barges, and native outrigger canoes.

Carlos' father had one of these outrigger canoes. It was made from the trunk of a tree. Two people could get in the shallow canoe.

After the boat ride, across the river to the city of Manila, Carlos and his father rode in a calèche behind a slow horse, on a very dusty road. Then they came to an open square where the tramcar waited for passengers into the city. How Carlos loved that ride! So many people got on and off the car! How big the city seemed to the boy from the tiny island!

When the tramcar stopped, Carlos used to look at the streets lined with houses and shops. He wondered how it would seem to live in a house right on the ground. His house was high up in the trees.

Children in the city had to go to the fruit shop to buy bananas. Carlos could climb up a banana tree, holding the sharp knife between his teeth, and cut off fresh bananas as often as he wanted them. One banana was so large that he could not close his fingers around its middle, and a whole banana with the milk from a ripe coconut made quite a meal for a boy.

Carlos ran up the ladder when he reached home to greet his mother waiting for him and his father in the doorway of their house in the trees.

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This Yankee Paul

A PLEASANT room, this in the corner of the old Town House. There was Watts Duncan at his desk, a scattering of Windsor chairs; on either side of the steel door of the vault there hung old maps of the town, framed in flaking gold. One great window faced south, looking out over the Green, the white church, the distant Square veiled by the warm drift of April rain. A quiet room, this; David Chenery had dropped in on business, lingered to talk. He nodded, pushed a chair toward you with a square-toed boot; Watts Duncan bobbed his head, and his lips moved faintly as he completed an entry in a great calf-bound volume. For, despite its quietness, this was a busy room. Through it flows a ceaseless, steady current. Sooner or later all happenings of this town come here. The current eddies, swirls, passes on; it leaves its record written here. Watts blotted his careful lines, closed the book. Something had happened, been set down. Pasquale Porrazzo had bought the Graham place, and Watts had recorded it. Now he was free.

"I don't like it," David rumbled. "Too many foreigners. What's going to become of the Yankees?"

Watts wondered, too. But then, we didn't have many of them. And always we'd had a few. He ticked them off, Kondazian, Levy, Gellani; go further back and you found Hoffmayers, Lavalles, Jansens. His eyes twinkled.

"Further still,' he said, "and you find a de Rivoire. Called himself Paul Revere. But a foreigner, just the same."

* * *

YOU SAT FORWARD a little, at that. David furled his gray eyebrows. Watts watched us sidelong, enjoying the effect, building up a small mystery. And when David said: "Had his horse shod here, I presume?" Watts shook his head.

"More than that. Lived here. You didn't know? Fact."

David boomed: "Never heard of it," and Watts pushed back from his desk, crossed to the vault door and twirled the dial. We watched him. All New England town clerks are like him—small, with brisk blue eyes, and a slow, considering voice, and a faintly judicial manner. Selectmen come and go; even school boards are grass in the political winds; but about town clerks there is a permanence. They are not of the town, but of the Town, that larger body. He came out, now, with a packet bound in red tape; he fingered slips of time-browned paper, selected one. We bent over it, read in a clear hand:

Novr. 17th, 1782

To Samuel Bullard Jur., Town Treasurer, or Successor: Pay to Mr. Asa Bullard One Pound Eight Shillings & Seven pence three farthings Silver Money being to make up the Rates of Colo. Paul Revere, Dr. Elisha Pond, Phinehas Fletcher, Seth Tamerlin & John Blanchard in said Bullard's list, abated by the Town.

The Selectmen's signatures followed. David looked at me.

"Lived here, yes. Watts is right. This was an abatement of taxes; constables were tax collectors, those times, and Asa Bullard was one of them. They elected two every year; one took the West, the other the East End of town. Now which was Asa?"

* * *

WE TURNED THEN to the first Town Book, ruffled its thumbed pages. Here was 1782, the town vote of this abatement; but Eseck Marsh and Aaron Pound were constables. David chuckled: "Of course! This order was to clear up Asa's tax list. He was elected before '82." We turned back; Asa Bullard and Jesse Haven were constables in 1775. David looked at us.

"Watts," he rumbled, "you've got something here! Paul Revere lived in this town in '75. Somewhere in the West End; the Havens were all East End folks. Let's run this down."

Watts vanished in the vault again, came back with the old Assessors Lists; some were missing, but we found those for 1771, 1775 and 1779. Revere appeared only on the West End list for 1775; he was taxed for one poll, no real estate, for £2 in personal property. Watts mused: "Probably hired a house. But whose?" And David drummed with thick fingers on the desk, considering these three lists. The names ran apparently at hazard. Yet did they? For in all three lists they followed the same sequence. Then David pointed suddenly. "Got it! Here's the County Road; Buckmaster, Coolidge, Chapin, Perry. Boys, they're listed by roads! Let's take those about Paul."

* * *

WE DID THAT. In '75 the sequence ran Watkins, Lealand, Revere, Bridges, Fairbank. In '71 there was the same pattern, but with Daniel Hunt in Revere's place; in '79 Asa Norcross appeared between Lealand and Bridges. And David ran his fingers through his thick gray hair, chuckled in satisfaction.

"All is, now," he rumbled, "where Norcross lived."

And Watts knew that. He said judicially: "Adams Street. You know where Ben Thomas lives? That was Watkins. Ben Bridges lived by the brook, Fairbank on the corner. Norcross must have owned the farm beyond Bridges—the Old Red House, they used to call it."

David nodded, sighed in satisfaction. "I know. Burned in 1894. There's a well in the pasture, briars and birch in the cellar hole. Paul lived there."

And there seemed an end. But Watts said curiously: "I wonder if that's known? And what was Revere doing here?"

* * *

SO THROUGH THE pleasant April drizzle you went down to the Library, came back with books. Paul's father was Apollos de Rivoire; we saw him, a boy of thirteen, coming to Boston, learning the goldsmith's mystery of John Cony, changing his name to conform to our less agile New England tongues, marrying Deborah Hitchborn. Paul was his third child, born in 1734. He followed his father's trade; in 1756 he was an officer in the expedition against Crown Point; he married in 1757, and in 1770 bought the house in North Square. A Son of Liberty, he rode more than once to New York and Philadelphia. And there was, of course, that ride to Lexington through the April night. But after that?

We read more slowly, more carefully now. The British held Boston. Paul was in Charlestown; early in May he wrote to his second wife, Rachel: "I will provide a house here"; and on May 3rd—there were five girls, and his son Paul, who stayed in North Square—Rachel and the children crossed the ferry.

* * *

AND NOW DAVID said: I wonder. Look here: Paul rode as courier for the Committee of Safety from April 22 to May 7; but a letter to him from New York, dated May 21, was addressed to Cambridge. You reckon he stayed long in Charlestown?"

"No." Watts tugged his ear lobe, considered. "He'd been in the artillery, in '56. He knew guns, perhaps foresaw Bunker Hill. And in late May, and through June and July, he was at Watertown, engraving and printing currency for the Province and the Congress."

"And after that?"

Watts shrugged. "Nothing here until early November. Then he went to Philadelphia again, to look up plans for a powder mill. He came back in December; they built the mill that winter. And Paul was back in Boston in March of '76, after the British left."

David nodded. "That's it. Paul's family spent the winter here. Boston was besieged; he was riding south again. He'd leave them in a safe place."

"He found it," chuckled Watts. "Last place I'd think of looking for anyone, the Old Red House. Just the hills, and the four farms, and the brook and the old road wandering through."

* * *

And as the rain dwindled, and sunlight lay golden on the Green, we went on with this Paul. Past here he had come and gone, the horse plodding steadily, the full saddlebags creaking. He became commandant of Castle Island; in '77 and '78 he marched his men to Rhode Island to help dislodge the British from Newport—and each time, like the King of France, he marched them back again. And then, after the fumbling Penobscot expedition of 1779, his military career ended.

But all that was minor. It was not the courier of the April night, not the Colonial Colonel that you saw; it was this man with his solid, blunt face, his balanced round head, this face with the firm, sensitive lips, the dominant dark eyes, this New England Cellini. Goldsmith and silversmith, engraver and cannon founder, bell maker and coppersmith, there seemed nothing to which his clever hands could not turn. A good man; you were glad he had lived here.

"A Yankee," said David, in final praise. The rain was over, the late sunlight full on the brown elms. He rose, shrugged into his coat; Watts Duncan's blue eyes twinkled.

"De Rivoire?" Watts murmured. "A second generation Frenchman?"

"Eh? Oh!" And David, caught fairly, rubbed his chin and chuckled. "But we take 'em in! This Porrazzo, now—"

DANIEL CHASE.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LADY IN BLACK: *A Portrait by Subic*

SLOVENIA has a brilliant representative in the gifted painter, Sūbic, who has become famous for the versatility of his work, as well as for his solid qualities as designer and colorist. His country is now awake to the outstanding qualities of her son and a biography is in preparation, concerning the man who has worked so arduously to prepare the soil for impressionism in Slovenia, who has so worthily represented his mother-country in Paris and Vienna exhibitions.

Sūbic decorated Henry Schliemann's Palace in Athens with episodes illustrating this celebrated archeologist's excavations in Troy. He executed a fresco on the ceiling of a café of the Place Pigalle in Paris, and frescoes in the church of Lubljana. His *plein air* studies, done in France, mark a progressive phase in his artistic development. He helped Muncaczy in his work in the Imperial Museums of Vienna, and Hynais on the big curtain for the National Theater in Prague. Sūbic has painted many studies, portraits and illustrations for modern Slovene poems. One of his best works hangs in the National Gallery of Lubljana.

This portrait of a Lady in Black, one of his earlier works, shows the solid qualities of his design. The pose is natural and dignified, the accessories beautifully painted, while the hands have the characteristic shape of a piano artiste.

Hot Chestnuts

WE HAD half-an-hour to wait before the express train was due. It was growing dusk and frost was in the air; my companion elected to stay by the blazing fire in the station waiting-room, rather than explore the small market-town with me. Certainly there were no apparent attractions in the long main street or in the huddle of smaller ones at either side.

It was the tail end of market-day; here and there cattle were being led or driven away through the stalls which still lined the roadway. The shop-windows were glowing yellow and cheerful as I walked along the crowded pavement, and little groups of people stood gazing into them or buying from the hawkers' stalls.

Suddenly I stopped and sniffed. A sharp, almost acrid scent was blown to me on the cold air. An old man was selling roasted chestnuts on the street corner, his brazier a red glow in the deepening twilight. Hot chestnuts have always been irresistible to me, bought in the open street and eaten hot from the bag. The half light, the cold air and the taste of the nuts reminded me of other towns where I had eaten them.

* * *

I REMEMBERED A London street in the hour when the theaters had emptied and their patrons gone home, when the noise of the traffic had hushed to a background for individual sounds, heard all the clearer for the muffled undertone which never quite ceased. A belated street musician was playing a tin flute, and a car went roaring up the almost empty street. Outside an underground station a barrow was piled with glossy brown nuts and a sign proclaimed them: "All Sound! 4d and 2d a Bag!" The cheery Cockney hawker warmed his hands at the small charcoal brazier and viewed the passers-by, expertly picking out likely customers and encouraging them with: "Yus, Lidy? Lovely nuts, all 'ot. 'Oo wants to warm their 'ands?"

* * *

THEN I RECALLED a vendor in Berne who plied his trade under the great clock. He had sold us chestnuts while we waited for noon to strike, raking the nuts from the roaster with tongs like bear claws. And in Holland there was the vendor outside Haarlem market who gave us little paper bags to hold the shells, and sold us a great armful of flowers as well.

* * *

BUT THE BEST remembered and sweetest nuts were those I ate in Egypt as a little girl, on the sea front at Alexandria. It was my joy to trot along the top of the long sea wall, steadied by my father's hand against the cold wind blowing in from the Mediterranean. Across the bay the Pharos lighthouse flashed its yellow beam over the dark water, and on one or two fishing vessels lights began to twinkle. We stopped for a moment to watch some fishermen haul in their long nets, but the wind was too chill to linger and the braziers of the chestnut sellers glowed red and inviting at intervals down the long roadway. The sellers were calling their wares in a high-pitched chant, rattling the nuts in the roaster. As we bargained, airing our five or six Arabic sentences, their teeth would flash out in a sudden smile as enchanting as unexpected.

* * *

IN MEMORY, I felt the Egyptian dust under my feet again and heard the wailing cry of the fishermen in the bay so clearly that it was with a start I realized that I was in an English market-town and my train was due to leave in a few minutes. I arrived at the station breathless, just as the train drew in and was greeted by my anxious companion. "You've been a long time," she said. "Did you go far?" "Yes," I answered, "a very long way."

J. M. E. C.

A Concord Landmark

THE classic point of view played its part in his first public work of striking significance, the Minute Man, since 1875 a Concord landmark. Critics still regard this bronze as an amazing production for a young man of twenty-three, with the incredibly slim opportunities in art our country then afforded. No models had he except his own excellently framed person, and, oh joy! a large plaster cast of the Apollo Belvedere. Perhaps when opportunities are scant, earnest youth profits all the more richly by them. Besides his early help from May Alcott, Daniel had a year in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as well as a course of study in art anatomy under Dr. William Rimmer, that extraordinary personality who "never missed a muscle or forgot an attachment." Artists of the type stigmatized by former Mayor Hylan of New York as "Art artists" may possibly doubt the value of that year in "Tech." But a sculptor who understands not the good prose of a mechanical drawing will be lost when he tries to visualize his poetic bit of sculpture in its true relationship to architectural surroundings set forth in office plan and elevation. Then, too, there were a few lessons in drawing from William Morris Hunt. Rimmer insisted upon line; Hunt taught his pupil to express form in light and shade. Every lesson was a vital experience to the young seeker. As to the lectures on art anatomy, they were Dr. Rimmer's noblest contributions to our art. Few serious students ever forgot the axioms of that impressive teacher. . . .

Fortified only by the scanty studies above indicated and by his own ardent visions, Daniel returned to his Concord lions, and began the Minute Man. "Let the boy try it," said Judge French; the sages of the town agreed. At the meeting of the committee charged with the enterprise of procuring a suitable monument to the Revolutionary heroes, Mr. Emerson was in the chair. It is idle to call Dan French Concord's favorite son. In matters of sculpture, he was her only son, and his model was enthusiastically accepted. A year later, the unveiling of the bronze was an event of national importance. President Grant was there, with members of his Cabinet. A chilly day, too, that nineteenth of April, 1875, for the two-hour oration by George William Curtis. Brr! There are those who declare to this day that soup froze in the spoon, under the luncheon-tent. Emerson made an address, Lowell and Longfellow were in the procession. It would have been a wonderful thing if Whittier also had been present, for the French and Whittier families were connected. The modest young sculptor himself did not appear. He had departed for study abroad: Florence was his goal.—ADELINE ADAMS, in "Daniel Chester French, Sculptor." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Crocus Time

WHATEVER may have been
Our vague and timid doubt
Of the spring's coming in,
Of winter's going out,
This brave, explicit flower
Against the edge of snow
Has clocked the certain hour
For all to know.

DAVID MORTON

Judgment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN MODERN legal procedure the defendant brought before a court of justice is allowed to plead guilty or not guilty to the charge lodged against him. Many of us have never been faced with such a situation, and yet, whether or not we realize it, each one of us daily enters his plea in a court of judgment.

Many still believe in a day of judgment when one will be brought to trial, his good and bad deeds weighed by God, and the result entered against his name. But did not the prophet Habakkuk say of God that He is "of purer eyes than to behold evil"? Only as we comprehend the allness of God and His perfect creation, and thereby relinquish belief in the reality of sickness, sin, and death, can we understand how impossible it is for God ever to punish man. Sin is its own destroyer.

Then, who judges our acts, and when does the accounting take place? Christian Science reveals the fact that a mortal is brought to trial before the tribunal of Principle. When sickness or despondency assails us do we admit the reality of these intruders? If we do, then we have entered a plea of "Guilty."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 430), "Belief in sickness and death, as certainly as belief in sin, tends to shut out the true sense of Life and health." If we shut out "Life and health," do we not pass sentence upon ourselves, committing ourselves to bondage by accepting as real the illusion that man can be sick? Our plea must be a firm "Not guilty"; and despite the testimony presented by the material senses we must not waver in our firm denial of such evidence. Material sense testimony—yea, perjury against Truth, for that is what it is—cannot disprove the true facts regarding spiritual man and his relationship to God, divine Mind, infinite good, the creator of all that is real. Spiritual man reflects God, and material testimony cannot change, distort, or blur this image. Mrs. Eddy makes the unequivocal statement in "Christian Healing" (p. 10), "You are the attorney for the case, and will win or lose according to your plea."

One may feel that others also are bearing witness against him. However, the fact that a friend or business associate knows of the seemingly precarious state of one's finances, for example, does not prevent the defendant from pleading "Not guilty," if the charge be poverty. No evidence offered by mortal belief can influence the rendering of a just decree based on the affluence of good. Each of us can daily prove that divine Love alone controls our supply, and that this supply is unlimited, subject neither to the fluctuations of modern finance nor to erroneous beliefs regarding lack.

The charges made against us may be petty accusations, minor delinquencies. The Scriptures admonish us to guard against seemingly trivial evils by reminding us that "the little foxes . . . spoil the vines." We should listen carefully to each charge as it presents itself, and steadfastly affirm the innocency of spiritual man, and prove this innocency in our own case. As we realize that the real man is spiritual and guiltless, we shall manifest divine qualities in our lives, thus disqualifying the adverse testimony of so-called mortal mind.

And when tempted to accept the charge of "the last enemy," we shall rise in the glory of our heritage as the children of God, to plead "Not guilty" to the charge that Life is finite, and held in bondage by a material, perishable body. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Unity of Good" (p. 39), "As soldiers of the cross we must be brave, and let Science declare the immortal status of man, and deny the evidence of the material senses, which testify that man dies." She further says, "As the image of God or Life, man forever reflects and embodies Life, not death." As we bear witness to the verities of being, and prove the truth of our testimony in life practice, we shall rise above the erroneous charge to which we have pleaded "Not guilty." We shall prove that man is free, unfettered by mortal beliefs, forever at one with his creator.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL JUICIO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN LOS procedimientos legales modernos el acusado ante un tribunal de justicia tiene el derecho tanto de confesarse delincuente como de negar la acusación. Muchos de nosotros no hemos tenido que confrontar jamás una situación tal, y sin embargo—no importa si lo sabemos o no—en cierto sentido cada uno de nosotros tiene que defenderse diariamente ante un tribunal de justicia.

Hay muchos que aun creen en un juicio final, cuando cada uno tiene que comparecer ante un tribunal de justicia, donde sus actos buenos y malos serán pesados en la balanza de Dios, y el resultado será inscrito en un libro contra su nombre. Pero ¿no dijo el profeta Habacuc de Dios que era "de ojos demasiado puros para mirar el mal"? Sólo a medida que comprendamos la totalidad de Dios y de su creación perfecta, abandonando la creencia en la realidad de la enfermedad, del pecado y de la muerte, podemos entender lo imposible que le es a Dios jamás castigar al hombre. El pecado es su propio destructor.

¿Quién es, pues, el que juzga nuestros actos, y cuando es el día del juicio? La Ciencia Cristiana revela el hecho de que un mortal es juzgado ante el tribunal del Principio. Cuando la enfermedad o la depresión nos atacan, ¿admitimos la realidad de estos invasores? Si lo hacemos, nos confesamos delincuentes.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en la página 430 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "La creencia en la enfermedad y la muerte, tan seguramente como la creencia en el pecado, parece impedir el desarrollo del concepto verdadero de la Vida y la salud." Si excluimos "la Vida y la salud", ¿no pronunciamos sentencia contra nosotros mismos, entregándonos a la esclavitud, al aceptar como real la ilusión de que el hombre pueda estar enfermo? Nuestra defensa tiene que ser firme, negando la acusación; y a pesar del testimonio presentado por los sentidos personales, no debemos vacilar impugnando tales pruebas. El testimonio de los sentidos materiales—el perjurio contra la Verdad, pues eso es lo que representa—no puede confutar los hechos verdaderos acerca del hombre espiritual y de sus relaciones con Dios, la Mente divina. el bien infinito, que es el creador de todo lo que es real. El hombre espiritual refleja a Dios, y el testimonio material no puede cambiar, torcer u ofuscar este cuadro. Mary Baker Eddy en la página 10 de su libro CHRISTIAN HEALING (LA CURACION CRISTIANA) hace esta aseveración inequívoca: "Tú eres el abogado en este caso; y si has de ganar o de perder, dependerá de la naturaleza de tu defensa."

Alguien puede tener la impresión de que tal vez otros también den testimonio en contra de él. Pero el hecho de que un amigo o socio conozca el estado aparentemente precario de nuestros asuntos, por ejemplo, no impide al abogado defensor de negar la acusación de pobreza, si éste es el cargo que se presenta. Las pruebas ofrecidas por la creencia mortal no pueden influir el pronunciamiento de una sentencia justa, basada en la abundancia del bien. Cada uno de nosotros puede probar a diario que solo el Amor divino es la fuente de nuestro abastecimiento, y que este abastecimiento no tiene límites ni está sujeto a las fluctuaciones de la vida económica moderna o las creencias erróneas de escasez.

Quizás las acusaciones que se nos hagan sean nimias e insignificantes, algunas faltas leves. La Sagrada Escritura nos amonesta de cuidarnos de los males que son aparentemente de poca importancia, recordándonos que son "las zorillas que asuelan las viñas". Debiéramos escuchar atentamente a cada acusación que se nos haga y afirmar con constancia la inocencia del hombre espiritual, probando esta inocencia en nuestro caso particular. A medida que comprendamos que este hombre verdadero es espiritual e inocente, manifestaremos las cualidades divinas en nuestra vida, inhabilitando de esta manera el testimonio adverso de lo que llamamos la mente mortal.

Y cuando se nos presente la tentación de consentir a las acusaciones del "postrer enemigo", nos levantaremos en la gloria de nuestra herencia como hijos de Dios para negar la imputación de que nuestra vida es finita y encadenada por un cuerpo material y perecedero. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 39 de su libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN): "Como soldados de la cruz tenemos que ser valientes y permitir que la Ciencia declare el estado inmortal del hombre, refutando el testimonio de los sentidos mortales que declaran que el hombre muere." Y más adelante: "Como imagen y semejanza de Dios o la Vida, el hombre refleja e incorpora Vida y no muerte." A medida que demos testimonio de las verdades de la existencia, probando la verdad de nuestro testimonio en la vida práctica, nos elevaremos más plenamente por encima de la acusación errónea que hemos negado. Probaremos que el hombre verdadero es libre, y que no está encadenado por las creencias mortales, sino eternamente unido con su creador.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day 441,100
1937 vol. to date 179,167,356
1936 vol. to date 202,753,373

Few Specialties Rise but Market Generally Quiet

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Definite trends were lacking in today's stock market.

A few steels, coppers, rubbers and specialties managed to keep a bit ahead, but opening gains up to a point or more were substantially lowered near the final hour. Losers were plentiful.

The list jogged along indifferently from the start despite another batch of satisfactory earnings statements, favorable dividends and other constructive items.

Current week's steel mill operations, for instance, were officially estimated at 91.3 per cent of capacity, the best figure since August, 1929. Actual tonnage turned out established a record for the industry.

Market Quiet

Transfers were well under 1,000,000 shares.

Holding their heads above water most of the time were shares of Bethlehem Steel, Acme Steel, Chrysler, United States Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Seaboard Oil, American Can, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Pullman, Armour, Paramount, Zenith Radio, Bulova Watch, Doehler Die Casting, Celanese, Industrial Rayon, Howe Sound and Otis Elevator. Some of these eventually gave ground.

United States Steel was thrown for a small loss after a morning advance of more than a point. New year's tops were recorded for Mead Corporation, American Chain and International Printing Ink. New lows were touched by Harbison-Walker and Bendix, among others.

Bond Market Quiet

In quiet trading the bond market slid along in a narrow groove today, with prices steady in both the U. S. Government and corporate divisions.

U. S. Government issues picked up about 1-32 to 5-32s of a point. Demand centered on Treasury 2½s, the 2¾s of 1954 and the 3s of 1955. The 3½s of 1949 were a shade lower.

Modest improvement ruled in American & Foreign Power 5s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s, Rock Island general 4s, International Telephone 5s, Nickel Plate 4½ and Southern Railway 4s.

Somewhat lower were Santa Fe 4s, Goodyear 5s, International Paper 5s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s and Western Union 5s.

In the foreign sector, fractional gains were scored by Milan 6½s, Japan 6½s, German 7s and Brazil 6½s. Uruguay 6s and Peru 6s were a shade lower.

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Prices shifted about narrowly in the Curb Market today with a substantial portion of the list unaltered.

Trends were confused late in the session. A handful of stocks veered sharply, including Newmont Mining, off several points; Agfa Ansco, down about 4½; Aluminum Co., off 4 or 5, and Wayne Pump, American Cyanamid "B" and American Gas & Electric, off major fractions.

Gainers included New York Steam, up 3 or so, and Franklin Rayon and Lake Shore Mines, up major fractions.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock prices closed mixed with gold mining shares in good supply, especially kaffirs. Gilt-edged securities and foreign bonds remain securities and foreign bonds remained quiet and steady while the oil group and transatlantics were mixed.

Paris—Banking shares were firm in the Bourse today, despite the fact that Bank of France stock closed 100 francs lower.

Liverpool — Wheat futures shot upward on the good demand for Manitoba grain and Spanish buying of Argentine wheat. Prices closed with net gains of 3¾d. to 5⅛. Cotton futures moved 10 to 11 points higher. The market also advanced on London buying and the scarcity of contracts.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.92¼	$4.91¾	$8.2397
Cables	4.92⅜	4.91⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.447	.0447	$
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2283	.2283	$
Italy—lira	.05261½	.05261½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022	.4021	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	$
Sweden—krona	.2536	.2531	.4537
Norway—krone	.2472	.2470	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2195	.2191	.4537
Spain—peseta	—	—	.3287
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0226
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2352
Cz'ch'via—crown	.349	.0349	$
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0447	.0447	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.3050	.3050	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0630	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2869	.2868	.8440
India—rupee	.3720	.3712	.6180
Java—florin	.5508	.5509	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3057	.3056	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2986	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.5778½	.5762½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012⅛	1.0012⅛	1.6913
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 16: Receipts, $13,-807,830; expenditures, $81,992,621; balance, $1,735,288,511; customs receipts for the month, $25,177,721. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,949,142,523 (expenditures, $5,951,953,878, including $2,360,-799,963 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,002,811,355; gross debt, $34,632,035,940, a decrease of $5,435,312 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,703,-999,622, including $472,741,270 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	9	51	51	51	Apr15
80¼	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	16	83½	80¼	83½	+4½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	26	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
36	30½	Addressog (1)	2	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅜
4⅜	2⅞	Advance Rume	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	3	74¼	74	74¼	— ¼
5¼	3½	Air-Way El Ap	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	13¼	Alaska Jun (.60a)	13	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
58¼	43	Allen pf xw	1	50	50	50	−3⅜
59¾	43½	Allen pf $30 ww	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
59	43¾	Allen pf $40 ww	1	53	53	53	Apr14
52½	41½	Allen pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr16
45⅝	36½	Allen Steel (.40g)	2	38¾	38½	38½	
27⅞	22	Allen Indust (1)	1	23	23	23	Apr16
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	239	239	239	−3
33½	25½	Allied Mills (½g)	4	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	9	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	1	82	82	82	Apr15
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	28	68	67½	67¾	— ¼
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	33	33	33	Apr16
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Apr17
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	43½	43	43	Apr13
114⅞	98¼	Amerada (2)	3	105	104½	104½	−1¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	2	90¼	90¼	90¼	−1¼
41⅜	25⅛	Am Bank Note (¾g)	5	27	27	27	Apr17
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	9	61	60¼	61	+1
121	101¾	Am Can (4a)	18	105¼	105	105	+1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	152½	152½	152½	Apr12
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	6	59¾	59	59¾	— ¼
104½	92⅝	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	94	94	94	Apr17
95	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	32	98½	95⅝	98½	+4
139	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	3	146⅛	143	146⅛	+7½
105½	99⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	2	101	101	101	Apr14
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	4	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅞
30¾	26⅜	Am Comi Alco	13	27¾	27½	27¾	— ¼
33⅜	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	6	28¼	28	28	
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
17	13	Am Europ	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr14
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	2	50	50	50	Apr15
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	2	59½	59½	59½	— ¼
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	28	28	28	
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	15	20	19⅝	20	Apr17
11¼	6¼	Am Hide & Lea	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
55⅜	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	Apr16
52⅜	45¾	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	Apr16
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	4	15¾	15½	15¾	
58⅞	43	Am Loco	2	49½	49⅛	49⅛	−1
125	113	Am Loco pf	2	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ¾
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (½g)	3	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¾	Am M & Met (.30g)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	7	56⅜	56	56⅜	— ⅜
129½	120	Am Met 6% pf (6)	8	120	120	120	Apr12
16½	10⅝	Am Pow & Lt	9	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
87⅛	65¾	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	67½	65¾	65¾	Apr17
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	1	56½	56	56	+ ¼
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	27	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	36	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
36	30⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
29	23¼	Am Seating	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	24	91	90⅛	90½	+ ⅜
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	+1⅜
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	1	60	60	60	
73¼	57	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	20	57⅞	56⅜	56⅜	— ¾
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	4	20½	20½	20½	
56⅞	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	48¼	48	48¼	— ⅛
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	132¾	132¾	132½	— ¾
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	3	24	23⅞	24	Apr17
187	137⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	168	167⅛	168	+ ⅝
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ¼
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	16	83¾	83	83¾	+ ¼
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133	133	133	Apr17
20⅛	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	7	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
29½	20⅞	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	18	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	97½	97½	97½	Apr15
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	2	11¾	11½	11⅜	
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	2	69¼	69	69	Apr17
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅜	⅜	½	Apr10
9¾	3⅝	Am Wtg P pf	16	4½	3⅝	3⅝	Apr10
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L&S	20	15½	15	15½	+ ½
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅝	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	2	62½	62½	62½	
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	118	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+1⅝
97	79	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Apr16
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	Apr16
37½	28	Andes Cop	1	30	30	30	Apr14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Apr17
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	42	42	42	Apr16
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr10
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	118	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)		94½	94½	94½	Apr16
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Apr12
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	5	63⅛	63	63⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	14½	Arnold Const (⅝g)	3	14	14	14	+ ½
17⅜	12⅜	Artloom	10	13	12⅞	13	
24¾	18¾	Asso Dry Gds	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
101	96½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	16½	16½	96½	Apr15
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (3¾k)	1	115	115	115	Apr15
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+1¾
106	99	Assoc Invest pf (5)		9	99	9	Apr 5
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	14	82¼	81¾	82¼	+ ¾
104	99⅞	Atchison pf (5)	8	101	99⅞	99⅞	Apr17
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	7	48¼	47½	48¼	+ ¼
29	23	Atl G&W I	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Apr16
44	35	Atl G &WI 1pf	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	−1½
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	7	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	7	112	112	112	Apr13
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	8	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	Apr17
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	82	82	82	+3
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	3	16¼	16	16	+ ⅜
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	3	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¾
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr17
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	6	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
—B—							
11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	3	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
9½	6½	Baldwin Loc asd	20	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	1	109	109	109	−3
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	110	110	110	+ ½
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	76	36¼	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅛
47¾	33⅝	Balt & O pf	1	41	41	41	Apr17
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr13
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	13	37⅛	37½	37½	Apr17
32	25¾	Barker Bros	3	29⅜	29	29	Apr1
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	12	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	+ ¾
20¼	16⅛	Bayuk Cigar (183/4g)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Apr17
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛	Apr 8
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Apr 8
15¾	12¾	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)		86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	23⅜	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	83	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	−1⅜
23¾	20⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	11	21	20⅜	21	+ ⅛
62¾	40	Best & Co (2½a)	2	56⅞	56½	56⅞	+ ¾
105½	73	Beth Stl	34	90⅜	101⅝	90½	+ ⅞
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	Apr16
129½	119½	Beth Stl pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	Apr16
69¼	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	57½	57½	57½	Apr17
38	33	Blk & Decker (1½g)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	5	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	9	41	39¾	39¾	— ¼
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	2	45⅛	43½	44¾	+ ½
28	25¾	Borden (1.60)	20	26	25¾	25¾	
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	8	79½	79	79¼	+ ¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	5	12¾	12½	12¾	
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	4	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Apr16
23¼	16¾	Bridgeport B (.60)	18	17½	17⅛	17¼	
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	19	46¼	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
53⅝	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	49	49	49	−1½
47	41¼	Bristol-My (2.40)	3	42½	42½	42½	Apr16
8	5	Bklyn & Qu T	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
38½	25	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	7	25	24	24	−1
53	35¼	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	32	36¼	35¾	36	+ ¼
102¼	88½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	91½	91½	91½	+2½
52¾	38⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	7	39¾	39	39	−1
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr17
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
25¼	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	6	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	10⅛	Budd Mfg	13	10⅝	10½	10½	
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	Apr10
13	9⅜	Budd Wheel	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	9	39	38	38⅜	Apr16
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	53	60	59	59¼	+ ¾
35⅝	29¼	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	12	29¼	28⅞	29¼	− ⅛
113¾	71	Bush Term	4	93	93	93	— ½
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	4	33¼	31¾	33¼	
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	9	16	16	16	
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	9	32¼	31¼	31¾	— ⅜
9¼	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	5	6⅜	6	6	
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	1	27	27	27	Apr17
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	5	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
—C—							
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	9	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¾	50½	50¾	Apr15
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	19	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14¼	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	18	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	29½	Campbell Wy (1)		0⅜	0⅜	30¾	+ ⅛
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	18	33⅞	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
17½	14	Canad Pac	13	14⅜	14	14⅛	
61½	49¼	Cann Mills (½g)	2	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Apr16
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16½	16	16	— ⅜
87⅜		Carrs & Gen (.05g)	106	9	8	8⅞	+1
176½	38	Case (J I)	5	16 ½	160	160½	Apr16
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	6	91	89¼	89	+1½
39¼	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	66	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜	−1¼
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	111¼	111¾	111¾	+1
48¼	36½	Celotex	5	44¾	44¾	44¾	−1¼
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	4	35	35	35	Apr16
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	12	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
41¾	33	Cent R R N J	3	31	30½	31	
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
14½	10½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	13	13	13	Apr16
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	8	73	71½	72¾	+1⅝
23⅝	16¼	Certain-teed	28	20½	19½	19½	— ¼
60½	35¼	Champ Pap&F (1a)	1	59½	59½	59½	— ⅜
48	38	Checker Cab	2	36	36	36	−2
68⅞	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	43	61⅜	60⅞	61¼	+ ¼
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95	95	95	
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Apr17
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	2	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	— ⅛
13½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1	1	1	
2⅜	1½	Chi & N W	14	4¾	4½	4⅝	
9½	11⅛	Chi & N W pf	1	14½	14½	14½	− ⅜
3	2	Chi Gt West	3	3	3	3	
18¼	3½	Chi Gt W pf	2	14⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
2	⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½a)		28	⅜	⅜	Apr13
1¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	2	⅜	⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	4	5½	5⅜	5½	
33	23	Chi Pneu T	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	Apr17
70½	61½	Chi Pneu pf (1¾k)	7	62¼	62¼	62¼	Apr16
⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	5¾	C R I P 6% pf	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr17
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
27⅛	2⅛	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr16
22½	18	Chick Cot Oil	2	18	18	18	
15⅜	12¼	Childs Co	8	14¼	14	14	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	113¾	Chrysler (1½g)	53	117⅛	116¼	116½	+ ⅝
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
10⅜	8¼	City Stores	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	2	35	35	35	— ½
42¼	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	2	41	40¾	41	— ¼
98⅜	73	Cluett Pea (3)	*1	91	91	91	— ¼
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	8	162½	159½	160	
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	Apr13
23¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	12	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Apr16
62¾	53	Coll & Alk (2a)	6	58¼	58	58	— ¼
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	40¾	40	40½	—1⅛
20⅞	13⅞	Colum G&El (.30g)	*24	14¾	14½	14½	+1 16
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	95	94½	95	Apr17
39½	22⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	35	35	35	+ ⅛
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	43½	43½	43½	Apr14
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	Apr16
69¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	6	60	59½	60	+ ¼
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	104½	104½	104½	— ½
80¼	64	Comi Inv Tr (4)	4	68	67½	67½	+ ½
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¾)	1	107½	107½	107½	Apr15
21¼	16¼	Comi Solv (.60a)	17	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Com'wlth & Sou	123	3	2¾	2⅞	
75⅝	55½	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	56	55	56	−1½
19⅛	13½	Conde Nast	3	16	16	16	
96	90	Dist Cp-S pf ww (5)	1	92	92	92	Apr 9
25	20¾	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Apr14
46¾	36¾	Doehler Die C (½g)	21	38½	37½	38½	+1½
51	41¾	Dome Mines ((2a)	39	43⅝	43	43¼	— ⅝
13⅜	10	Dominion Strs	1	11⅛	11½	11½	— ½
77¼	54¼	Douglas Air	8	57¼	56½	57	+ ½
55	49	Dresser A (3e)	2	50	50	50	Apr16
39¼	32	Dresser B (1e)	4	32⅞	32	32	Apr17
3⅛	2¼	Dul S S & A	1	1	1	1	Apr17
3⅛	2¼	Dul S S & A pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ½
8¼	5¼	Dunhill Int	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
17½	15¼	Duplan Silk (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
180⅛	154	du Pont de N (3½)	16	158	156¼	158	+1
13 ½	131½	du Pont deb (6)	1	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	Apr 7
—E—							
17	11½	Eastern Roll	2	14¼	14	14¼	+ ½
163	158½	Eastman Kod (6)	6	159	158½	159	—2
37½	31¾	Eaton Mfg (1½g)	10	32½	31⅞	32½	+ ¾
16	11⅞	Eitingon Sch	25	14⅜	14

Business and Industry

Steel Rate Holds at 91½ P.C.—No Price Reduction Anticipated

Commerce and Finance

Danish Industry Made Big Strides In Last Few Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The ability to adapt themselves to conditions, might be said to be one of the characteristics of the Danes today, for when reductions came in the quotas for bacon and agricultural produce —which for upwards of half a century had been one of their chief industries—they began to increase their industries, so that today those employed in agriculture and those in other industries are about equal.

The industrial population has increased by 85 per cent while that of agriculture only about 3 per cent. The total value of the industrial exports has increased since 1900 from 25,000,000 kr. ($5,555,555) to 70,000,000 kr. in 1913, and to 275,000,000 kr. in 1936.

Little Raw Material

The increase in industries would not seem so astonishing in many countries. But in Denmark it must be remembered there is practically no raw material in the shape of coal or iron.

The two raw materials of importance that Denmark can claim are cryolite and cement, the first being found in the colony of Greenland, where the largest mine yet discovered exists, the only other known ones are at Pikes Peak in Colorado and at Miask in the Ural Mountains. At each of these the mineral is said to be less pure than in Greenland.

The enamel industry consumes about 30 per cent of the Bauxite output; the glass industry another 10 per cent—not the ordinary ground glass which is sand blown, but an opalescent variety of great beauty. An insecticide for plants is also made from cryolite.

Cement is the other product of great importance in Denmark, the first plant for this work being erected about 1891 in Jutland, where an excellent quality of clay and chalk are within easy access. Lime quarries and brick factories have also been developed here. In 50 years the export of cement has increased from 35,000 barrels annually to 5,250,000 barrels. Cement works to the number of over 700 have been erected by this company all over the world.

Sugar Beets

The growing of sugar beet and the manufacture of sugar goes hand in hand with the agricultural industry, and the making of butter barrels from the Danish beech wood, employs many. Danish dairy and cooling machinery, milk pails, washing machines, diesel engines, porcelain, glass and textiles are able to compete in foreign markets.

In 1934 and 1935 Denmark took a fourth place in the world's output of ships. In 1930 there were 43 commercial vessels built in Danish yards. In addition to building vessels large orders are received for machinery for fishing boats and trawlers from other countries.

Oil pressing has made great progress, the raw material being imported partly from the Danish plantations and buying stations and partly from world markets, for example, soya beans from Manchuria; linseed from the Argentine; copra from British India, the Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies; ground nuts and sesame seed from China, India and Africa; palm kernels from West Africa and cotton seed from India and Egypt.

Whale Oil

The mills refine and prepare quantities of whale oil from the whaling stations in the Antarctic, Iceland and Greenland. These products are divided into two divisions, oils and fats, and cake and meal. The major part of the oil is used in the margarine and salad oil industries, the finer qualities for chocolate biscuits, wafers, caramels and candies, and neutral oils for toilet soaps and cosmetics. The total value of the oil industry was estimated to be in 1935 125,000,000 kr., about 60 per cent of the total production being exported to the value of 71,000,000 kr.

The Danish steel engineering industry is also well known throughout the world. Danish engineers have built some of the railways and bridges in the Near East, completing an exceptionally difficult line in Turkey not long ago.

These are only a few of the largest industries of a small country with a population of between 3,700,000 and 3,800,000 inhabitants, which, in spite of a lack of raw material and small capital, has succeeded in building up an industrial organization which employs in its industries nearly 60 per cent of workers or a little over one third of its poulation.

Lumber Activity Up 17 P. C. Above 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported the lumber industry operated at 71 per cent of the 1929 production schedule during the week ended April 10.

This was 17 per cent above the same 1936 week. Shipments were 74 per cent of the 1929 weekly average and 8 per cent above the corresponding period last year.

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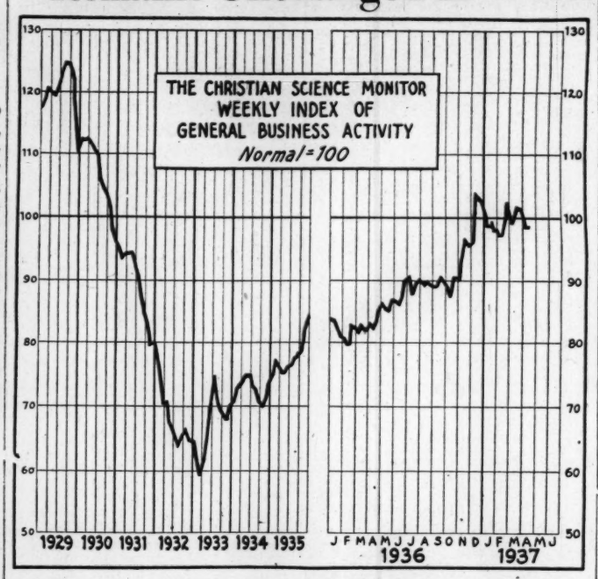
Monitor Index of Business Remains Unchanged in Week



General business activity as measured by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index remained during the week ended April 10 at the level of the previous week. On April 10 the index registered 98.5 (prel.), the same as on April 3, and compared with 82.7 on April 11, 1936.

Increases in the adjusted indexes for electric power output and bank debits in selected centers outside New York City were offset by a substantial decline in miscellaneous freight car loadings.

For power production the increase from 2,146,959,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended April 3 to 2,176,368,000 for the succeeding week exceeded the slight seasonal upturn recorded for the latter week. In the corresponding week of 1936, 1,916,486,000 kilowatt hours of electricity were produced.

Bank debits also gained during the week somewhat in excess of seasonal expectations. The increase amounted to about 9 per cent over the preceding week and nearly 20 per cent over a year ago.

Miscellaneous car loadings, on the other hand, declined against a seasonal upturn, from 328,874 cars to 321,197 in the week ended April 10. Loadings in the 1936 week totaled 263,200 cars.

Trade reports were less favorable during the past week and further declines in commodity prices were reported. Industrial operations, however, continued at high levels.

Steel ingot output showed no let down from the estimated capacity of 91 per cent reported by the Iron Age.

Automobile output reached a total of nearly 125,000 units last week, above the level of a year ago and the highest level since the first half of 1929.

Cotton mills and most woolen and worsted mills continued to operate at capacity. Demand, however, for certain grades of woolen goods has been reduced.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*April 10 1937	April 3 1937	April 11 1936
Combined index	98.5	98.5	82.7
Bk debits outside NYC	93.6	93.4	78.9
Elec power prod	99.5	98.4	84.9
Misc car loadings	101.6	103.8	84.4

*Preliminary.

Steel Industry Net 4.4 P. C. of Capital Investment in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Notwithstanding the fact the steel industry had the third highest production in history in 1936, earnings brought a return of but 4.4 per cent on total invested capital, Iron Age said.

This finding was based on an analysis of earnings of 22 steel companies, having cambined yearly ingot capacity at Dec. 31, 1936, of 63,282,058 gross tons, or 91.4 per cent of the industry's total.

Combined net sales in 1936 of 19 companies with 89.2 per cent of the industry's capacity equaled 61,796,720 gross tons.

Combined net profit for this group was "only 6.2 per cent of sales," the survey said.

"The low profit margin is accounted for by the heavy costs steel companies face in conducting their operations. Wages, taxes, operating costs, incidental expenses, etc., consume the bulk of their annual revenue, and in 1936 specifically claimed about 94 cents out of every dollar the industry took in," said the survey.

Chicago Business Continues to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Practically all lines of business showed further increase during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The continued evidence of the definite arrival of spring made itself felt in department stores and in new building operations.

Clothing purchases continued well ahead of a year ago. In several instances there were indications of further price increases, a fact that failed to slow down consimer interest. Wholesalers are still complaining about inability to get sufficient wares to fill commitments.

Hardware manufacturers and others interested in home building and spring gardening projects appear well satisfied with current operations. Rent increases are also being reported from practically all the more desirable neighborhoods and suburbs.

Summer resorts already report advance bookings almost twice as heavy as a year ago. In like fashion, attendance at conventions being staged in Chicago is proportionately far ahead of 1936.

Studebaker Sales Increase

CHICAGO—Studebaker Corp. had the best March, and the best first-quarter business in eight years, said P. G. Hoffman, president. Sales of passenger cars and trucks last month totaled 10,634, against 8970 in March, 1936. First-quarter sales were 26,338 units, against 21,202 in like 1936 period, up 24 per cent.

Steel Operations Hold to 91½ P. C.; New Buying Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—There were only slight changes in steel operations during the past week, the net result not affecting the national rate of production, which remains at 91½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Cleveland increased 2½ points to 76½ per cent, Buffalo 2 points to 90 and New England 2 points to 97 per cent. Cincinnati lost 4 points to 86 per cent and Youngstown 1 point to 86 per cent. No changes were made in the rate at Pittsburgh at 95, Chicago at 84, Eastern Pennsylvania at 59½, Wheeling at 96, Birmingham at 80, Detroit at 100 and St. Louis at 82.

Buying Volume Drops

"While steel production continues at a high level," says the report, "new buying is in lighter volume. In spite of smaller inquiry mills have not made much headway in reducing backlogs and continue to restrict bookings to average needs of the buyer. Meanwhile an opportunity is afforded to clarify the situation and put books in better order.

"Announcement of prices on finished steel for third quarter is being sought by consumers but steelmakers are not ready to commit themselves so far ahead, especially with so many uncertain factors existing. At the same time an increasing tonnage is being booked for that delivery at prices prevailing at shipment. This factor may cause third quarter announcements earlier than is usual, perhaps in May.

"A considerable body of opinion has developed that most prices will be reaffirmed through September.

Price Index Drops

"First cargoes of iron ore reached lower lake ports Saturday, April 17, from Lake Michigan ports. This is unusually early for this movement. A large fleet has been passing into Lake Superior to load at the head of the lakes and deliveries will be made on the lower lakes within a few days.

"Adjustment of steel and iron scrap prices is proceeding in orderly fashion, Steel's composite receding last week to $21, a drop of 60 cents from the preceding week, the second downward step. This makes the composite practically the same as for the second week of March. European scrap consuming countries are forming a cartel to handle purchases of scrap for import, in an effort to obtain better prices."

Declines in scrap caused the iron and steel composite to lose 8 cents, moving from $40.55 to $40.47. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70.

Home Building Up 65 P. C. in March

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Residential building last month was 65 per cent ahead of that for March, 1936, and called for an expenditure of $90,167,600, according to the report of a survey by the F. W. Dodge Corporation here.

This class of construction showed gains over the same month last year in each of the major geographical districts of the country without exception, the report says.

Non-residential building showed a decrease, as compared with the same month last year, but amounted to $88,601,500. Expenditures for heavy civil engineering purchases were placed at $52,476,800.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Last week's chief news event in Wall Street was the liquidation of the recent bull market in commodities, and at the end of the week the Street was still trying to agree on reasons for the break.

The most popular explanation was the still persistent rumor of an Administration action to head off the current swelling tide of gold. Again, as with silver, the United States Treasury is holding the bag for world production and world dehoarders. Some Street observers think the Administration may create a split price for gold, $30 on the buy side (under Section 7 of the Gold Reserve Act) and $35 on the "sell" side, under the President's power to give gold a standard value anywhere between $34.74 and $41.34 per ounce. Others think the Administration will simply refuse to buy gold except when it feels like it. Still others are ready to give odds that the Administration will give up the Inactive Gold Fund within the next month or two.

Cost of Gold Policy

In favor of such moves is the expense to the Treasury of the present sterilization policy. Before the Inactive Gold Fund was set up, the Treasury paid for the incoming gold with gold certificates, which do not bear interest. At present it pays for it by borrowing money. Already the fund has added nearly $500,000,000 to the national debt, and if it is assumed that this addition is in the form of 273-day Treasury bills, costing about 0.70 per cent, the cost to the Treasury of the Fund, even if it does not increase further, is about $3,500,000 per annum.

The present complicated machinery by which incoming gold is shuttled into the financial picture is as follows. A New York bank, say the Chase City Guaranty, buys and brings gold into New York. The gold goes to the Assay Office. The bank gets a check on the Treasury's account at the Federal. The bank's reserves increase, the Treasury's account at the Federal runs down. The Treasury then sells bills. The imaginary Chase City Guaranty buys the bills, pays for them with a check on the Federal, and then the Chase, etc., bank's reserves go down again and the Treasury's account at the Federal is replenished. Result in New York: bank reserves unchanged, Treasury account unchanged. Result at Washington: Treasury gold assets increased, Inactive Fund book-keeping liability increased, Treasury bills outstanding increased, working balance unchanged.

Difference between this and the old system; when the bank's reserves were increased, at the expense of the Treasury's account at the Federal, the Treasury account was replenished by Treasury issuance of gold certificates to the Federal, instead of by sale of bills to the public (meaning to the banks). Result; Treasury balance was replenished, but without decreasing bank reserves or increasing volume of Treasury bills outstanding. Difference in a nutshell: under the old arrangement incoming gold was paid for by the Treasury with non-interest-bearing legal tender gold certificates; under the present arrangement, with interest-bearing, non-legal-tender bills.

Debate Cause of Break

Some traders are nervously wondering if we are in a real bear market in commodities. Others suggest it may be comparable to the intermediate bear market in stocks and slow-down in business in 1924 and 1927. Others think that the Administration will drop the price of gold (or stop buying) only when it feels that commodity markets are in better condition to stand the shock. Others think the Administration will do nothing now but rest content, fearing by such bearish action as a gold cut to further hammer down the prices of cotton and wheat and so antagonize farm constituents.

Gold rumors, however, were by no means the only explanation of last week's commodity break. It seemed to start in London, not here. Though it is said that the traditional reserve of the English made it natural for them to invent the reserve system, they are said to be more carefree commodity speculators than Americans. Some say commodities have fallen because the armament boom in Europe has collapsed. The rumor of a Spanish peace contributed to the bearishness. Copper producers here made their mistake when they boosted the domestic price above the London price. And a good many novices have gone into commodity speculation here recently.

Despite boosts by various commodity houses, commodity margins are still very small compared with the 55 per cent margin required in stocks. When wheat broke in 1933 President Roosevelt in press conference opined that the Doc Crawfords did it and some Wall Streeters are inclined to think that amateur overenthusiasm in commodities may be largely responsible for the current reaction. This, they say, is merely a substantial but overdue shakeout. Boardroom turnover in stock speculators is said to be once in three years, but in commodities it is said to be much shorter.

Certainly the decline has overinterpreted bad news and neglected good news. Copper and lead consumption figures for March were unexpectedly large. So was U. S. rubber consumption. Full-year 1937 rubber prognostications seek to show that production and consumption may about balance out; production is rising but so is consumption. March cotton consumption in the United States was an all-time record.

Still another explanation for the decline is the coming budget message. Either tax increases or expenditure cuts are expected — by some. Perhaps, it is said, the Administration really means to balance the budget. That would be deflationary.

Treasury reconsideration of its bill-selling policy was considered significant. Fifty million dollars of bills mature each week. The Treasury was selling $100,000,000 per week, thus refunding the maturities and raising $50,000,000 new money. A fortnight ago the weekly sales were cut to $50,000,000. Asked if this meant anything in respect to June 15 financing, Secretary Morgenthau said no. But last week the Treasury went back to the $100,000,000 per week. The deficit this month up to the 13th was $133,000,000, or at the rate of $300,000,000 per month or $3,600,000,000 per year. In addition, the incoming gold has to be bought out of the working balance. So the Treasury is in a really tight position.

Excess Reserves Outlook

Bonds went up without Federal Reserve support. The Friday statement showed open-market purchases of $25,000,000, but these were all made in the previous week. The market was surprised at the size of Treasury support buying in March, $119,000,000. Municipal bonds rallied substantially, the market being very thin; it is said that dealers have only about $20,000,000 of municipals on their shelves against $200,000,000 a month or two ago.

The outlook for excess reserves on May 1, when the final increase in reserve requirements goes into effect, has improved substantially. Reserve requirements have been automatically decreased slightly in recent weeks by the drop in deposits resiting from the sale of Government bonds by the banks. Money in circulation has shown an unexpected reversal of its 1935-1936 increase due perhaps to the increase in the use of non-minimum-balance or pay-as-you-go checking accounts, or to other reasons as yet undetermined.

The influx of gold has temporarily added to local banks' reserves, pendind sale of Treasury obligations to cover it; or in other words, there has been some running down of the Treasury's cash balance to the advantage of the banks; and the outflow of funds from New York to interior banks appears to be slowing down. Lastly, of course, open-market purchases of government issues have put about $56,000,000 of federal funds in the hands of the banks.

It now appears that excess reserves on May 1 may be nearer $800,000,000 than the previously anticipated $500,000,000, and local excess reserves are expected to hold between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000.

Senator Nye Demands Cuba See His Group On Defaulted Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In a letter to President Federico Laredo Bru of Cuba, Senator Nye of North Dakota demanded that the Chase National Bank or any committee of its choosing be barred from representing American holders of defaulted Cuban public works at a conference to be held this week in Havana at which the Cuban Government will seek to settle bondholders' claims.

Senator Nye is chairman of the Cuban Bondholders' Protective Committee and protested the action of the Cuban Government in inviting a committee which he said was formed by the Chase Bank to represent the Chase Bank bondholders at the conference, without extending an invitation to his committee.

Last week the Cuban Ambassador, Peter Martinez Fraga, set forth as one of the conditions of participation in the conference was that representatives must be duly accredited by the bondholders represented, "thus avoiding intervention of private agents or speculators."

The bonds were all issued for public works purposes under the Machado regime, 1925 to 1933, and have been in default since 1933.

Biggest Gass Holder To Be Built by Ford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich.—The Ford Motor Company has announced plans for the construction at the Rouge plant of a new 2,500,000-cubic foot gas holder, the largest of its kind in United States industry.

The new holder, which is expected to be ready for use in late summer, along with the company's new 10,000,000-cubic foot holder on which construction was begun some time ago will store blast furnace gas. Completion of the two holders will round out an extensive revision of the Ford Rouge plant's gas handling system designed to keep pace with the increased fuel needs of the increased production program.

The holder will have a diameter of 128 feet and rise 225 feet into the air, as tall as an 18-story building. It will be of all-welded construction, of the waterless, center-column type.

Auto Production Shows Good Gain

DETROIT (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated that this week's output of the motorcar plants would total 124,970 cars and trucks, compared with its revised estimate of 99,196 units last week. For the comparable week a year ago Cram's listed production at 119,834.

It placed last week's Chrysler assemblies, the first since the recent strike, at 22,200 cars and trucks. General Motors was estimated at 52,155, against 51,525, and Ford unchanged at 34,850.

Ward's reports estimated this week's assemblies at 127,755, which it said was a few hundred above the year's peak levels. Ward's estimated output a week ago at 100,470 and for the comparable week of 1936 at 115,340. It predicted higher levels next week, "when the Chrysler plants reach full stride after their five-week strike."

Button Manufacturers Trade Practices Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fair trade practice rules for the covered button and buckle manufacturing industry have received approval of the Federal Trade Commission.

The rules prohibit monopolistic trends, false advertising, selling below cost for the purpose of eliminating competition, and illegal rebates and commissions on sales.

Farm Mortgages Recorded Continue In Sharp Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Farm mortgages recorded in 1936 were a little less than half of those of 1934, according to recent estimates, according to W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, indicating, says Mr. Myers, that the country is getting back nearer to normal operations so far as the volume of farm mortgage financing is concerned. Estimated farm mortgage recordings in 1936 amounted to approximately $800,000,000 compared with $1,000,000,000 the previous year and $1,700,000,000 in 1934.

Three years ago the Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner were doing about 74 per cent of the farm mortgage business whereas in 1936 it was only about 23 per cent. The largest gain in the recording of farm mortgages, according to the estimates made by the Farm Credit Administration based upon reports received from approximately 40 per cent of the counties in the United States, was made by the commercial banks. These institutions increased the amount of mortgages which they put on record from $110,000,000 in 1934 to $186,000,000 in 1936, or from about 6 to 23 per cent of the total.

The recent increase in volume of mortgage recordings by commercial banks has been reflected in an increase in the amount of their outstanding loans secured by farm real estate. Although year-end data for 1936 are not available, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation report of June 30, 1936, shows an increase in loans of insured banks which were secured by farm real estate from $487,505,000 as of Dec. 31, 1935, to $489,317,000 on June 30 1936. This is the first increase in farm real estate loans of commercial banks in recent years.

The Federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner now hold about 40 per cent of the total farm mortgage debt on record, having increased from approximately 12 per cent in 1933.

Japan's Imports Far Above Export Total

NEW YORK (AP)—Japan's merchandise exports in March were valued at $82,512,000, leaving an import excess of $36,958,500, according to cable advices received by the commercial secretary of the Japanese Embassy.

For the first three months of the year there was an import excess of $92,539,500.

The adverse trade balance in March was attributed by the Japanese foreign office to increased imports of cotton, wool, iron, oils and machinery.

Company Unions Not Outlawed By Court, Say Manufacturers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—The decisions of the United States Supreme Court in connection with the National Labor Relations Act goes no further than to make negotiations with the "true representatives of the majority of employees" obligatory, according to an analysis of the high court's rulings by the legal department of the National Association of Manufacturers, made public here today.

These representatives may be from within or without the employer's working force, with the result that "no legitimate organization plan is outlawed," it holds. Thus the "company" union system is as lawful today as it ever was, counsel for the association declares.

"The 'company union' denounced in the Virginian Railway case is one established, dominated and supported by the employer for the purpose of interfering with or preventing the free organization of employees and the selection of their representatives," the report continued. "If the employees prefer an organization confined to the plant for the purpose of collective bargaining, it is their right to form one and deal with their employer through it, and it is the business of the law to recognize and protect it. Nor is the employer forbidden to deal with his employees individually, if he or they prefer."

The opinion warns employers to keep a clear, reliable record of all cases in which they are interested that come before the National Labor Relations Board.

Says Act One-Sided

"... In any proceedings before the Labor Board, any employer who believes himself unjustly accused and unfairly treated should produce his witnesses and make a clear record in order that he may not be the victim of irrelevant or incomplete evidence or findings of fact which, left uncontradicted, may create a record which appellate courts must accept as the facts upon which their own conclusions are to be predicated," it says.

"The opinion necessarily leaves untouched the policy of the act. With that problem the court cannot deal. However, the principles of control over the conduct of employers in production for the purpose of preventing the obstruction or interruption of commerce are as clearly applicable to the conduct of labor combinations or their agents and officers threatening the same effect.

"It is plain from the principles of these decisions that Congress can amend the Wagner Act to prohibit 'sit-down' strikes such as those which occurred in the General Motor and Chrysler plants. In these integrated industries the commerce power clearly extends to their prohibition."

The association's legal experts hold that "the one-sided character of the Wagner act is obvious." At the same time they see in it nothing that compels contract or agreement with anyone, individually or collectively. Furthermore, the act as interpreted "does not prohibit the normal relations and innocent communications which are a necessary and practical part of all friendly intercourse between employer and employee," it holds.

Interference Illegal

"Its prohibitions are addressed to interference with the free organization and selection of employees' representatives and any coercion or intimidation by the employer which impedes the employee's determination of what organization, if any, he desires to join and have represent him in collective bargaining.

"While the commerce power is thus applied to a new field, it is not extended to all employment relations in industry," the analysis continues. "A vast body of local relations remains untouched. What is sustained is the power of Congress to protect the rights of employees to self-organization and the free selection of representatives for collective bargaining, and the placing upon the employer, even in the field of production, a definite obligation not to interfere with these rights by coercion or intimidation and to affirmatively negotiate with such representatives as a practical means of producing industrial peace and avoiding labor disputes which threaten or actually produce interruptions of commerce."

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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BOSTON—Spacious four-room apartment, fine view; sublease, renewal optional. Suite 41 at 74 Fenway. Call LAFayette 4306 daytime.

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SUBLET BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner—Five-room apartment attractively furnished, living room, 2 bedrooms, bath and real kitchenette, airy, light and quiet. Write Box K-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 92nd St., 65 East—Attractive garden apartment, large room, bath, kitchen. Apt. 1-B.

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ATTRACTIVE, Cozy 3-room bungalow on shore of beautiful Crystal Lake at Harrison, Maine; completely furnished, also boat; photos, sell half cost. Hammond, 715 Fisher Ave., No. Bergen, N. J.

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RUGS, carpets, shampooed, repaired, stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO., 473 West 150th St., New York City. Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL MAID for family of four, including two boys. Tel. Center Newton, 4070 (Mass.).

WAITRESS-PANTRY WORK, country home, permanent; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman to take care of elderly woman, night attendance, live in; Brooklyn in winter; summer home upstate N. Y.; good home, small salary; plain cooking. Write Box A-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-bookkeeper for position of trust. Must be capable secretary and accurate at figures; state experience, age, references. Harry Doehla Co., Fitchburg, Mass.

HOME SHARING

TORONTO, ONT.—Couple to share six-roomed house, Beach District; all conveniences; Hardwood — Flat optional. Mrs. J. Campbell, 162½ Bellefair Ave.

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PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY GRANDS—Please mention number, size, color; radius 500 miles New York. ERNEST DAVIS, 325 W. 57th, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
CASCO BAY, MAINE
Furnished Summer Cottage, Wolf Neck, Casco Bay; mainland shore lot with ocean view; large living room fireplace, dining room, kitchen, screened porch, wide piazzas; 4 sleeping rooms, second floor; ideal for children; reasonable price. Write Earl W. Smith, Burlington, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MONTREAL, QUEBEC—Comfortably furnished room; modern apartment, very central; meals optional. 2171 St. Luke Street, Apt. 5. Fitzroy 3388

ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE sunny room opposite Christian Science church; elevator apartment; one block from 8th Ave. subway; refs. exchanged. 1930 Anthony Ave., N. Y. C., Tremont 2-3185

BOSTON—Pleasant room with lavatory; hot and cold water facing The Mother Church park. Telephone Commonwealth 6007.

NEW YORK CITY—Nicely furnished room with kitchen facing Drive; also room, semi-bath. Tel. UN. 4-6547.

N. Y. C.—Large, light room, adjoining bath, suitable one-two; modern; park, church, transportations. LEWIS, 567 Ft. Wash. Av. (186th)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Double or single rooms, home privileges, lovely garden, meals optional. 3000 Alabama Ave., S. E. Lincoln 8950 Hillcrest bus stop at the door.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 15 3rd St., N. E.—Beautifully, newly furnished rooms and bachelor apartments in private apartment house; all modern conveniences; one block from Supreme Court; quiet location.

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COLLEGE WOMAN of executive capacity with 14 years of teaching (from elementary school into college), also tutoring and two years of business, Philadelphia preferred, but free to go anywhere. H-6, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

MIDDLE-AGED refined woman wishes work in home where there is other help; salary second to good home; New York or vicinity. Write Box B-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

POSITION of service as companion, light secretarial or household duties for adult or children. Box 424, Hartsdale, New York.

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bonds Generally Firm—Curb Rules Steady With Trading Dull

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Investors Trust Assets Increased In First Quarter

The Massachusetts Investors Trust assets were valued at $139,125,567, equal to $30.04 on 4,630,632 shares outstanding as of March 31, this is an increase of $11,000,000 in the first quarter of this year before provision for federal taxes, according to a company report.

These figures compared with $128,-107,247 and $28.87 on 4,437,839 shares on Dec. 31. A distribution of $1,-018,382, or 22 cents a share, has been voted to holders of record on March 31.

Like Common Stocks

The trustees declared that in the event of a recurrence of deflationary trends they are prepared to conserve principal by increasing cash, buying bonds or otherwise.

"For the present," they declare, "your trustees are of the opinion that common stocks represent the most profitable and in many respects the most satisfactory medium of investment, for in spite of the present confusion caused by uncertainty as to the effect of governmental policies and by widespread labor disturbances, it is felt that the cycle of business recovery is broadening and has not yet run its course, and inflationary influences exist which seem to favor the investment position of common stocks."

The trust is to be limited to 6,-000,000 shares, to maintain the present low ratio of operating expenses to income and the advantages of adequate research facilities, "except that if substantial distributions are made to shareholders from capital gains as distinguished from investment income, as a result of which the capital of the trust is materially reduced, sufficient additional shares may from time to time be sold to offset such reduction."

Net Income $975,841

For the first quarter gross income, exclusive of gains or losses on securities, was $1,118,662. After all expenses net income was $975,841.

The ten largest holdings of the trust, according to the quarterly report, with aggregate market value of $32,600,000 on that date, were Texas Corporation, Montgomery Ward, General Electric, International Nickel, Sears-Roebuck, Union Carbide and Carbon, Southern Pacific, Kennecott Copper, J. C. Penney and Standard Oil of New Jersey. During the quarter substantial additions were made to holdings of Aluminum Company, Chase National Bank, Commonwealth Edison, Flintkote, New York Central and Socony-Vacuum common stocks and bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; the Missouri Pacific and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railways.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	19.03	20.25
Affiliated F Inc	10.81	11.86
Amerex Hold	30.50	32.25
Am Business Shares	1.25	1.37
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.12	1.25
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.64	.84
Broad St Inv	36.23	38.75
Bullock Fund	22.375	25.125
Can Inv Fund	4.55	4.95
Century Shares Tr	26.69	28.70
Chain St Inv Corp	2.50	3.00
Chain St Investors	28.28	30.09
Dividend Shares	2.00	2.15
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	22.66	24.59
Eaton & Howard Fd F	16.17	17.55
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.25	41.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	28.00	30.16
Fund Investors Inc	24.58	25.96
Gen Investors Tr	7.01	7.62
Incorp Investors	26.00	
Ins Co of No Amer	46.50	46.50
Investors Inc	10.08	11.05
Investors Trust	28.92	30.68
Maryland Fund	17.00	18.58
Mass Investors Tr	2.11	2.27
Mutual Invest	19.23	20.68
National Investors	68.00	75.00
New England Fund	15.50	17.50
Northern Secur	.95	1.06
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.23	19.96
Old Colony Trust	24.00	26.00
Pilgrim Stock Fund	107.50	
Plymouth Fund Inc	14.04	14.54
Putnam Fund	11.00	12.75
Quarterly Income Sh	21.77	22.44
Railway & Light Sec	.94	1.02
Railway & Light Sec pf	116.50	118.50
Repub Invest Fund	.96	1.06
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	1.53	1.70
Spencer Trask Fund	1.00	1.08
Stand Util Inc	20.27	22.22
State Street Invest	11.29	12.21
Trusteed Amer Bk B		
Trusteed Industry Shrs	7.625	8.50
US El Lt & P Voting	3.70	
Wellington Fund	3.70	
World Investment Tr	6.53	
Fixed	2.65	
Assoc Stand Oil	3.51	
Corp Tr A A mod	3.31	
Corp Tr Acc Mod	5.15	
Cumulative Tr Sh	7.40	8.20
Dennis Bk Sh NY A	6.38	7.13
Deposited Ins Shrs B	59.125	63.375
Diversified Tr C	2.77	
Diversified Tr D	3.57	
Fund Tr Shares A	3.30	
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	4.62	4.72
Nor Am Tr Shares	14.04	14.54
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	2.79	
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	8.08	
Nation Wide Sec	17.875	18.375
Repres Tr Shrs	2.79	2.89
Super of Am Tr AA	**Investment Banking**	
Super of Am Tr BB	Bancamerica Blair	11.25 12.25
Super of Am Tr C	First Boston Corp	38.375 39.875
Super of Am Tr D	Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	4.50 5.50
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"		
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"		

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	36.87	40.20	K-2	27.13 29.68
B-2	31.04	33.97	**Common Stocks**	
B-3	22.72	24.88	S-1	40.82 44.55
B-4	21.81	17.43	S-2	29.50 32.27
Preferred Stocks			S-3	25.45 27.91
K-1	26.55	28.95	S-4	14.10 15.61

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Extra				
Dome Mines Ltd	$2	July 20	July 20	June 20
Increased				
Ferro Enamel co	50c	June 21	June 21	June 10
Initial				
Am Re-Ins Co new	40c	May 15	Apr. 30	
Wrought Iron Co	50c	Apr. 30	Apr. 20	
Accumulated				
Lexington Util pf	6½%	50c	May 10	Apr. 30
Regular				
Bankers Income Shares Ltd.	2½	Q Apr. 1		
Dome Mines L.d.	50c	July 20		June 20
Gas Securities Co 1½%	M	May 1	Apr. 15	
Do. 6% pfd	50c	M May 1	Apr. 15	
Lexington Util pf	6½%	$1.62½	Q May 10	Apr. 30
McWilliams Dredge	50	Q June 1	May 20	
Security Realty Corp				
Ltd 6% pf	37½c	Q May 1	Apr. 24	
Suffolk Real Estate Trust	25c	Q May 1	Mar. 31	

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	1.33	1.34⅞	1.32½	1.33⅜	-.02½
July	1.22½	1.22¾	1.21	1.21½	-.01¾
Sept.	1.19¾	1.19⅞	1.18	1.18½	-.01⅛
Corn					
May	1.27	1.28⅞	1.26½	1.27½	-.01⅜
July	1.19	1.19	1.17½	1.17½	-.1⅛
Sept.	1.10	1.10	1.08⅞	1.08⅞	+.01
Oats					
May	.50	.50½	.49⅜	.49½	+. ⅛
July	.46	.46½	.45⅜	.45⅜	—. ⅛
Sept.	.43	.43¼	.41¼	.41⅝	—.01
Rye					
May	1.09¾	1.11⅜	1.09¾	1.10⅛	+.02⅛
July	1.06	1.06	1.04⅝	1.04⅝	+. ⅛
Sept	.98	.98	.96	.96¼	+.01

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '47-52	114.15	114.15	114.15
27 3¼s '43-45	105.14	105.14	105.14
3 4s '44-54	10.13	110.9	110.9
10 3¼s '46-56	108.16	108.16	108.16
9 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.19	105.18	105.19
3 3¼s '44-46	105.9	105.8	105.8
3 3⅜s '46-49	103.23	103.23	103.23
47 3s '46-48	103.12	103.7	103.11
22 3s '51-55	102.28	102.23	102.26
33 2⅞s '55-60	101.3	100.31	101.
1 2s '45-47	101.28	101.28	101.28
1 2¾s '48-51	100.10	100.10	100.10
59 2¾s '51-54	101.1	99.31	100.1
58 2¾s '56-59	100.	99.30	100.
13 2½s '49-53	97.30	97.28	97.29

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47	102.7	102.7	102.7
40 3s '49	101.30	101.27	101.30
7 3¼s '64	102.25	102.25	102.25

Home Owners' Loan

3 3s A'52	101.22	101.20	101.20
272 2¾s '49	100.6	100.4	100.5
60 2¼s '42-44	99.26	99.24	99.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany 5s '44	98½	98	98
20 Alleghany 5s '49	90½	90½	90½
11 Am & For P5s 2030	78½	78¼	78¼
16 Am Ice 5s '53	95½	95	95½
5 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
1 Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
1 Am T & T 5½s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
21 Am T & T 3¾s '66	98	97⅞	98
16 Am T&T 3¼s '61	98½	98	98½
4 Am T&T Pap 6s 47	75	73¾	74½
11 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105	105	105
10 Ang C Nitra deb 67	38½	37¾	37¾
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68½	68	68½
15 Arm Del 4s 57	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
11 Arm Del 4s 55	97¼	96⅞	97¼
4 Arm 4½s39 102 27-32	102 27-32	102	27-32
5 Armstrong C 4s 50	103½	103½	103½
1 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	108½	108½	108½
71 AT&SF 4s 95	108½	108¼	108¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95	104½	104½	104½
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	104½	104½	104½
1 AT&SF T St L 4s 58	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 AT&SF 4½s-A 2002	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 ATL & Birm 4s 33	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	100¾	100¾	100½
8 A C Line 4½s 64	93⅞	93¾	93¾
1 A C Line 5s 45	103½	103½	103½
7 Atl Gu W Ist 5s 59	76	76	76
16 B&O rfg 6s 95	98½	98¼	98¼
5 B&O 1st 5s 48	112	112	112
24 B&O rfg 5s 95	88	87¾	87¾
20 B&O 5s 96 F	87¼	87	87
8 B&O 5s 2000D	87½	87	87½
16 B&O cv 4½s 60	77	77	76½
7 B&O 4s 48	107	106¾	106¾
4 B&O4s PLE⅝sWV 41	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 B&O 5s S W 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 B&O 4s T C 59	93	93	93
9 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	102⅝	102½	102½
25 Beth Stl 3¾s 65	95	94⅝	94⅜
9 Boston&Me 5s 67	85½	85¼	85½
16 Boston&Me 5s 55	87¼	87	87
2 BotConMills 6½s 34	32	32	32
51 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s 66	93	92¾	93
5 Bklyn UnEl 5s 50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Bklyn U Gas 5s 45	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
7 Bklyn U Gas 5s 50	101¾	100¾	101
14 Bklyn U Gas 5s 57B	106⅜	106¼	106¼
2 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	108¾	108¾	108¾
17 Buf R&P 4½s 57	87⅜	86¾	86⅞
1 By-Prod C 5½s 45	103	103	103
12 Camag Sug 7s 42ct	28½	28	28
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 75	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	110⅞	110¾	110⅞
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	114	114	114
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	123	123	123
7 Can Pac 5s 44	112	112	112
41 Can Pac 4s perp	101⅛	101¼	101½
3 Caro C&O 6s 52	96	95½	95⅝
12 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	110½	110½	110½
7 Cen Ill E & G 5s 51	20½	19¾	20½
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4 CRR&B of Ga 5s 37	108¼	108¼	108¼
16 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	73⅝	73½	73⅝
44 Chesap Corp 5s 47	88	88	88
6 Ches Corp 5s 44	138½	138	138
18 C & O 3½s 96 O	121½	121	121
19 C&O rfg 3½s '92	96¾	96	96¼
16 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	96	96	96
2 CB&Q 4½s'77	115	114⅝	115
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	108½	108½	108½
10 CB&Q 4s 49	108½	108½	108½
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	109¾	109¾	109¾
13 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	105	105	105
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	39½	39½	39½
78 Chic Gt West 4s 59	37⅞	37½	37¾
28 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46½	44¾	46
12 CM&SP 4½s 89E	65	64	65
20 CM&SP gen 4s 89	65	64⅞	65
61 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	59	57	59
11 CMS&P aj 5s 2000	31¾	30½	31½
26 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
60 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	46¾	46⅜	46¾
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20	19½	19¾
3 Chi & NW4½s2037C	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	30¾	30¾	30¾
10 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	40½	40½	40½
21 CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	22½	22	22¾
18 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	19	19	19
35 CR I & P 4s '88	13¼	13¼	13⅜
6 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	37½	37	37½
4 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	36	36	36
6 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'60	19½	19½	19½
2 C T H & SE inc 5s'60	82	82	82
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105	105	105
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102	102	102
32 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	100½	100¼	100½
177 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	102	101½	102¼
12 Childs Co 5s '43	90½	90½	90½
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	102	102	102
1 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108	108	108
18 CCC & StL 5s'63D	105 22-32	105 22-32	105 22 32
15 CCC&StL 4½s '77	97	96	96
4 CCC&StL gen '93	98½	98½	98½
1 CCC&StLwh w v4s'40	102	102	102
4 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102	102	102
2 Col F & I 5s '43	106	106	106
1 Col & So 4½s '80	83	83	83
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	65¾	65¾	65¾
9 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102	102	102
8 Colmbia G 5s'1961	102	101½	102
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105	105	105
37 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96¼	95¾	96⅛
4 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
12 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103½	103½	103½
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	102¾	102¼	102¼
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Con Oil 3½s '51	102¼	102	102⅛
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101	100¾	101
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	101½	101½	101½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
16 Crane Co 3½s 51	99	98¾	98¾
5 Crown Cork 4s 50	98½	98¼	98⅜
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Cuba R R 6s 36	55¼	54¾	55
26 Del & H 1st rfg 4s 43	55	55	55
28 D & R G 4½s 36	92	91½	91⅞
28 D & R G 4s 36	32	31¾	32
4 D & R G West 5s 55	32	31½	32
3 D & R G West 5s 78	18½	18½	18½
11 D Moin & Ft D 4s 35 ct	27	26¾	27
15 Det Ed 4½s 65	11	10⅞	11
20 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s 65	112¼	112¼	112¼
12 El Auto Lite 4s 52	103⅜	103⅜	103½
37 Erie rfg 5s 67	109½	109⅜	109⅜
20 Erie rfg 5s 75	83	82¾	83
29 Erie gen lien 4s 96	82¾	82½	82⅝
6 Fairbanks Morse 4s56	101¾	101½	101½
4 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	15	15	15
22 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	101¼	100⅞	101¼
3 Gen Mot Acc 3½s 51	100	100	100
2 Goodrich 4½s '56	91½	91	91
1 Goodrich 6s '45	100	100	100
15 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105	105	105
14 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	117	117	117
7 Gt Nor 5s '73	109½	109½	109½
9 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	102½	102⅜	102⅜
15 Gt Nor 1st 3¼s '61	102⅜	101¾	102⅛
4 Gt Nor 4s '46G	111¾	111¼	111¼
67 Gt Nor 4s '46H	129¾	129¾	129¾
28 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
43 G Bay & W deb B	93½	93	93½
15 Gulf M&N 5s '50	121¾	119¾	119¾
4 Hiram Walker 4½s'45	99½	99	99½
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Hous Oil 5½s '48	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	49	48	48½
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	74¾	74½	74½
2 IllBellTel3½s '70B	32	31¾	31¾
10 Ill Cen Ext 3½s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	99½	99½	99½
13 Ill Cen 4½s '52	75½	75½	75½
13 Ill Cen 4s '52	88¾	88⅝	88¾
8 Ill Cen 4s '53	88	88	88
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	93½	93	93
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63B	86½	86½	86½
9 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	82	82	82
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	76	76	76
12 Interb R Tr 6s '32	34¾	33¾	33¾
79 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	78	77	77½
11 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	76	76	76
2 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
19 Int Ct Nor aj 6s '52	143⅜	14	14¼
15 Int Hydro El 6s '44	81½	81	81
3 Int Paper 6s '55	99	98½	98½
9 Int Paper 5s '47	84¼	84¼	84¼
11 Int 2T&T cv 4½s '39	100	100	100
9 Int T&T 5½s '52	67⅞	67½	67⅞
11 Int T&T 5s '55	72	71¾	72
8 Jones&Laugh 4½s '61	8½	8	8¼
9 K C South25s '50	93⅞	93½	93⅞
16 K C South 3s '50	87⅞	87	87
5 Kresge Found 4'45	104½	104½	104½
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	60½	60¼	60¼
1 Lac Gas 5s'39	94½	94¼	94½
4 L S & M S 3½s'97	100	100	0 100
1 Lautrao Nit 6s'54 ct	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
6 Lehigh Val 4½s 2003	68¼	68	68
13 Long Isl rfg 4s49 st	98½	98⅛	98½
29 Louisa & Ark 5s69	103	103	103
5 Lou Jeff Bdge 4s'45	95¾	95½	95½
5 Louis & N 4s'46	107	107	107
22 Louis & N 3¾s& 2003	106	106	106
5 Manhat Ry 4s'90	92	91¾	92
12 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	43	43	43
1 Manila El Ry 5s'53	38½	38½	38½
2 McCrory Stes 5s'51	92¾	92¾	92¾
10 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Midland R R N J 5s '40	103¾	103⅜	103⅞
13 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	70	70	70
3 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	103¼	102⅞	102¾
15 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	103	103	103
18 M & St L 4s '49	19¾	19¼	19¼
1 M S P & S S M gtd5s'38	8	7¾	8
2 M S P & S S M cn 4s '38	27¾	27¾	27¾
18 M-K-Tex 5s '63 A	81½	81¼	81½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	68¾	68¾	68¾
39 Mo Pac 5½s '49	17⅜	17	17¼
58 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	43½	42½	43½
91 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	43½	42¾	43½
34 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	41	39½	41
43 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	43½	42⅝	43½
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	40¾	40¼	40¾
29 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20	20	20
29 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	43⅜	43	43⅜
48 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	35½	35½	35½
11 Mob & O Montg 5s '47	43½	42¾	43½
3 Mob & Oh 5s '38	49	48	49
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	90	90	90
13 Mon W Pa P S 4½s '56	106	106	106
6 Mon W Pa P Sv 6s '65	102	101½	101½
30 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	103¾	103¼	103¼
8 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	94½	94	94½
41 Mor&Essex3½s2000	92⅞	92½	92½
9 Nassau El 4s '51	89	87¼	89
31 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	55	55	55
3 Nat Dist Prs 4½s '45	104⅛	-04	104
16 Natl Steel 4s '65	104	104	104
5 N Eng RR 4s '45	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
5 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	66½	66½	66½
5 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	94	93¼	93
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	96½	96½	96½
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	96½	96½	96½
4 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	94	94	94
5 NO Tex & M 4½s'56	79¼	79¼	79¼
5 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	54½	54½	54½
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	62	62	62
2 NY&Q'ns E&P3½s'65	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
72 NYC cv '44	102¾	102¾	102¾
21 NYC rfg 5s 2013	123	121¾	121¾
159 NYC 3¼s '52 wi	98½	98	98½
7 NYC 3¾s '46	92	92	92
20 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	97¾	97½	97½
15 NYC&HR 3½s '97	106⅞	106½	106¾
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	101¼	101¼	101½
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
10 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	88¾	88¾	88¾
35 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	100¼	100⅛	100¼
2 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	90¾	90½	90½
1 NY Dock Co 4s'51	102½	102½	102½
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	63	63	63
4 NY Edis 3¼s '66	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 NY NYH&H cv 6s '48	99	99	99
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	50½	50	50½
1 NYNH&H Con 4s '54	46¼	46¼	46¼
4 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	37⅛	37	37
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	31	31	31
1 NY Steam 5s '56	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 NY Tel 4½s '39	107	107	107
5 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	106⅜	106½	106⅜
2 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	(4)	90	90
12 NL&O PPow 5s '55A	17	17	17
4 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	102	102	102
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	28½	28½	28½
2 Nor Am Co 5s '61	29	29	29
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '69C	104¾	104	104
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	102	102	102
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	111	110⅞	110⅞
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	103	103	103
9 Nor Pac 4s '97	99	98¾	98¾
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	104	104	104
Ohio Ed 4½s 70	75	74⅜	74½
2 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	103⅛	102½	103
1 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	107½	107½	107½
9 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	-04⅞	104¼	104¼
6 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	97	96⅞	96⅞
9 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	101	100¾	101
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	101½	101½	101½
1 Pac T&T 3½s '66B	101	101	101
1 Para Pict 6s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Peo Dy 6s '41 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
22 Pen P&Le 4½s '81	100¼	-00	100¼
12 Pen Co 4s '63	101½	101½	101½
4 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	118¾	118¼	118¼
7 Pen RR gen 4¾s '81	108¾	108¾	108½
3 Pen RR 3¼s '52	105½	105¼	105½
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	105⅜	105¼	105½
14 Pen RR 3¾s'70	101½	101½	101½
31 Pen RR 3¼s'75 2	99¼	99	99
Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	107¼	107¼	107
Peoria & E inc 4s90	113¼	113¼	113¼
Pere Marq 5s'56	20	20	20
Pere Marq 4½s'80	105	105	105
Phila Co 5s'67	98½	98½	98½
Phil Read C&I 6s'49	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Phil Read C&I 5s'73	15⅜	15¼	15¼
Philipp Ry 4s'37	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
Pillsbury Fl M 6s'43	27	27	27
PCC & St L 4½s'77	107¼	107¼	107¼
Portl Gen E 4½s'60	107⅛	107½	107⅝
Postal Tel&C 5s'53	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
Pressed Stl C 5s 51	30¾	30¼	30½
Pure Oil 4½s'50 ww	96	96	96
Pure Oil 4½s'50 xw	122	122	122
Purity Bak 5s '48	104	103¾	104
Radio Keith 6s '41	98⅝	98½	98⅝
Reading 4½s '97 A	123	122	123
Reading 4½s '97 B	107¼	106⅞	107¼
Rem Rand 4½s '56	107	107	107
Republic Steel 5½s '54	105½	105½	105½
Repub Steel 4½s '61	120¼

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

Satisfied Customers Our Aim
I. Y. CHISWELL
GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Plymouth and De Soto Service a Specialty
1627 14th Street, N. W. Decatur 4549

MAINE

AUBURN

HIGH GRADE COAL
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Ave., Corner Elm St.

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower Seeds
E. V. McCrelles Co.
Authorized Agents
158 Turner St. Tel. 1071-J

RUSSELL'S MARKET
58 Union Street Phone 3
Fancy Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Get the Habit—Trade at Russell's

BANGOR

BANGOR FURNITURE COMPANY
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

THE ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE and CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

LEWISTON

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A DEPENDABLE WATCH
Gives Constant Satisfaction
We sell only watches of proved and guaranteed reliability
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

Stationery
200 Sheets and 100 Envelopes. Printed with your name and address $1.00
Loring, Short & Harmon
474 Congress St., Portland, Maine

Chipman's Bright and Cheery Service
. . . extends to those aids you need to brighten and tune up the home at Springtime. Just now extra low prices make this a simple matter.
Lyman B. Chipman, Inc.
PORTLAND, MAINE

NoMend Silk Hosiery
$1.00 $1.25
$1.35 $1.65
Less by the box of three pairs
Exclusive with us in Portland. New Spring and Summer shades in
TRAVEL TONES
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam. Pool One. Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Choice New Sterling Gifts

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
934 Forest Avenue Phone 2-3794

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
Anita Files Hat Shop
Congress Building
144 High Street Portland, Maine

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
Complete House Furnishers
CASH or CHARGE
1 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Corner Pleasant Street

● *Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?*
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
● FRED COLTON ●
77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

Wear Trefousse French Gloves - $3
For a Sleek, Well-Groomed Appearance!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST. CONCORD, N.H.

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

BANKS FISH MARKET
Fish - Lobsters - Oysters - Clams
Wholesale and Retail
Selected Vegetables
Canned Goods
4 No. Main Street Phone 350

While Shopping Drop in at the
St. Clair Candy Shoppe
for a light lunch
Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
8 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

Get to Know
HAR-MAC Good Clothes
at
Hardy and McSwiney's
31 North Main Street

E. H. Woodward, O.D.
Optometrist
83 North Spring Street
Phone 2049-R Concord, N. H.

DOVER

We Deliver
Royal Baking Powder
Webb's Grocery
158 Washington St. Tel .73
Groceries, Vegetables, Fruit, Candy, Fancy Cookies, Cakes and Pies

"Say It With Flowers"
from
GARRISON HILL GREENHOUSES Inc.
Florists
Telephone 5 Dover, N. H.

D. A. MARCOTTE
Rochester Road

JIM'S Service Station
Goodyear Tires
Exide Batteries
Texaco Certified Service
624 Central Av. Tel. 57

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

When in Dover, N. H.,
Eat at
DAERIS RESTAURANT
MORRILL BLDG.
Corner Central Ave. and Third St.
Delicious Food
Our Ice Cream Made from Pure Cream

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
JAMES K. HORNE
56 Summer St., Dover, N. H.

F. W. NEAL & CO.
Dealers in
Hardware, Paints and Oils
WALL PAPER
Motor Car Supplies, Roofing Materials
Agent for Walter A. Wood's Mowers
494-498 CENTRAL AVENUE

Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Vitality Shoes for Women
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
MORRILL BUILDING
H. E. HUGHES

Where to Get blue coal
at
E. J. YORK'S
Phone Dover 1000
Office 6 Locust St.
Dealer in
Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal

Glidden & Wiggin
FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant
655 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

J. P. KEENAN 352 Central Ave.
Westinghouse Ranges
and
REFRIGERATORS

Our Line of Dresses, Hats and Accessories Is Wonderful
Spring is here—come in and see Our Display
MRS. E. J. MICHEL
Morrill Building

CAVANAUGH'S NEWS AGENCY
348 Central Ave., Dover, N. H. Tel. Conn.
Greeting Cards - Fountain Candies - Luncheonette

Now is the time to get your FARMING TOOLS and SEED
at
Littlefield Frary and Co.
Plumbers
125 Washington St. Tel. 1281-W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261
Engagement RINGS Wedding
Graduation GIFTS Wedding
"Dependable Jewelers"

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
920 ELM STREET
McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

SUN DRY
108 MANCHESTER ST. PHONE 3520-W

CRAFTSMAN Press INCORPORATED
24-Hour Service
357 PINE STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
For all that is new in Quality merchandise this Season at Sensational Low Prices
STORE WIDE APRIL SALE
at Leavitt's
The shopping center for all New Hampshire

PATTERNS!
Vogue - Pictorial Review - McCall
Butterick - Simplicity
All the newest styles featured
JAMES W. HILL CO.
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

For New and Artistic
FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

NASHUA

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
Let us help you with your Spring Cleaning
8 Water St. Tel. 170

Nashua Auto Company, Inc.
Sales Ford Service
Telephone 1179
285 Main Street
Socony Products—Featuring Mobilgas

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
TRafalgar 7-8200
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Turano's Beauty Shoppe and BARBER SHOP
Agents for
The Realistic Croquignole Permanents
200 BROADWAY Tel. 3460

FRASCH
CONFECTIONERY STORE
(Established in 1865)
Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day and Easter.
170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

Wm. Goodman & Son
Agents for Interwoven Socks
TEL. 897
261 THAMES ST.

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
515 THAMES STREET TEL. 575
Est of W. E. Sullivan—A. L. Sullivan

ADRIAN DELICATESSEN
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
Service, 'Phone 595
Taxi, 'Phone 596 600 Church St.

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Look forward to Spring with Millner's Mid-Season's Fashions
TELEPHONE 3040

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

DOYLE *Florist*
(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)
Flowers according to Doyle
Telephone 892 708 Main St.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue
New Casual
COATS
$16.95
Smartly Styled
CASUAL COATS
in All the NEW SHADES
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868

HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

BARCLAY & SONS
2912 Washington Ave.
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists

FALCONER'S
3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Roger & Gallet products sold here also complete stock of other well-known toilet goods.

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pender's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

GRANT ELECTRIC CO.
430 BOUSH STREET
Home of
GENERAL ELECTRIC

RICE'S
Fashion Corner
Where Freemason Crosses Granby
"Always First to Feature the First Fashions First"

RICHMOND

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

NATALIE SHOPPE
NEW SPRING STYLES
in Women's and Misses' Apparel
at Popular Prices.
301 SO. JEFFERSON ST. DIAL 2-0678

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON BUILDING

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

FURNITURE
Interior Decorations
Reid and Cutshall
209-11 W. CAMPBELL AVE.

STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts
Heinz Products, Quaker Oats
110 GRANDIN ROAD

JOSEPH SPIGEL, INC.
Campbell Avenue at Henry Street
Make our store your headquarters. Everything ready to wear for Women, Misses and Children

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

PALACE Furniture Company INCORPORATED
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS OF THE HOME
SINCE 1899

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wall Paper
Office Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart.
COATS • DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

J. Miller - Arch Preserver for Women
Nunn-Bush for Men
FOARD & HARWOOD
915 FOURTH AVENUE

FRED M. FERGUSON
Plumbing and Heating
Air Conditioning
Repair Work
Tel. 22426 1048 Madison Ave.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2864, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PIGGLY WIGGLY

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763, 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IT is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
For the newest and best in merchandise of the Modern Mode—Shop at the "Bay" in Edmonton

RADIANT
WOOD and COAL
Sand and Gravel
9549 118 Avenue Ph. 73244

We Cordially Invite You
to avail yourself of Our Complete Fur Service (Cold Storage, Repairs and Remodeling)
ARCTIC FUR CO.
10613 Jasper Ave. Phone 26058

WERNER'S 50c TAXI
Ph. 82552

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

DUNCANS
— *Ladywear* —
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION
You Can Do Better at Duncans

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

MILLINERY
Imported and hand-made models at reasonable prices
MRS. W. WHITLOCK
230 Main St. 'Phone 92052

FUR ADVICE
Do you know that you can have your fur coat air-blown, stored, insured and glazed for $2.00 by
ARTHUR W. INGRAHAM & Co.
Winnipeg Piano Bldg. Tel. 87 177

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

ZORIC
ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
NEW METHOD CLEANERS • • LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hudson's Bay Company
Visit the
Contour Clinic
The latest addition to our Beauty Salon on the third floor. Featuring the Agnes McGregor system of beauty culture.

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE, SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Slimmer Lovelier Figures . . .
"Luralace"

Foundation Garments by Carter
Beautiful garments, made of elastic lace in exquisite designs, yet unbelievably strong and controlling in spite of their fragile appearance.
Girdles, strengthened with fine coutil fronts.....$5
All-in-ones, a corselette with lovely lace bra top.....$5 to $7.95
The G. W. Robinson Co. LTD.

"WHY TAKE CHANCES"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm". Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone Baker 4658

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4563

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

AYLMER LAUNDRY, and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

CUMMING
The Clothier
SPRING STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7528
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY— SERVICE— SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

OTTAWA

Shepard TAXI SERVICE
94 Slater St. Q. 4000

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE **GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN**
Since 1870 Ottawa — Limited Q 500

HARVEY H. HYDE
BLUE RIBBON MEAT MARKETS
Quality and Service
610 Somerset St. Sherwood 97 — 831 BANK ST. C. 488, 489, 490

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Anytime, Anywhere

Bruce McKinnon
— Ready to Wear —
Specializing in Larger Sizes
27 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO
KINGSDALE 0870
Telephone LO. 3602 — 1608 Bloor St. W.

Roberta Gowns
Featuring Exclusive Dresses at Moderate Prices
Made-to-Measure Garments
Given Special Attention
Designer, OLLA MILLER

Simeon JOYCE Florence
Experienced Teachers
PIANO and ORGAN
162 Moore Ave. HYland 5493
TORONTO, ONT.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
46 AVENUE ROAD TORONTO CANADA
Randolph 3333

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 — 252 Bloor St., W. (Just East of St. George St.)

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE — Telephone 201

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

CONCERT
Toronto Women's Octette
ETHEL NEILSON, CONDUCTOR
Assisting Artist Charles Stanley, Baritone
Toronto Conservatory Hall
Tuesday, April 27 at 8:30 P. M.
Tickets 50 cents (*Tax Included*)

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

CORSETS
Foundations of every variety
LINGERIE
HOSIERY
Pleasing Service in all these lines
Come Try Us
WOOLNOUGH SHOP

Kate J. Nicol
RA 2129 — 32 Bloor W

"Revitalized" Drycleaning
Much more than just Drycleaning, as you will see when your garments are returned delightfully refreshed to smart newness. Absolutely odorless. Fine hand pressing completes, an immaculate cleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. — MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

DOAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL — COKE
LL. 3131

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938, HYland 5915

Wainwright Real Estate
INSURANCE
Fire, Theft, Automobile, etc.
Estates Managed — *Rents Collected*
1480 Danforth Ave. — Glad. 2533

WINDSOR

OUR BEST SALE
in twenty-three years
C. H. Smith Co. Ltd.
announce their twenty-third anniversary, offering their greatest values, for home and family.

Millinery
Imported and hand-made models.
MISS A. BRYDEN
MRS. E. McMURDIE
Blouses and Lingerie
1315 Wyandotte St. E., Corner Hall

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

CORONATION BOUND?
If so, you should now be selecting suitable luggage for such a regal occasion!
Rawhide Luggage in Coronation Brown
for life long wear, it has no peer. All pieces with "Sesamee" keyless locks . . . overnight cases at $19.50 to ¾ size trunks at $135

Simpson's
FIFTH FLOOR

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

Your Furs
are properly
INSURED
when given to
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Expert Furriers
for
STORAGE
•
Spring Furs —
Silver Foxes
Martens, Fur Capes
Jackets and Swaggers
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Expert Furriers
1193 Phillips Square — Montreal
La. 0929 - 7029

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

Parisienne Beauty Salon
Specialist in Permanent Waving
ELwood 7436, S. 1, 5175 Sherbrooke W.
(At Marlowe Ave.)
MRS. F. WILLIAMS

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT — FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA — ESTEVAN — MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St. West

Purity Milk, Butter, Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 — 731 BROADWAY

STEPHENSON'S
LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes

180 2nd Ave. N. Phone 4588

European Local Classified

ART

Water Colours and Pastels
You are invited to a free exhibition of pictures by
DORIS PEPPERCORN
at the Blackheath Concert Hall, London, S. E. 3, May 4th to May 10th, at 11 a. m., till 7 p. m. daily

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, 14 Devonshire Terrace, W. 2. Paddington 3280.—Newly furnished and decorated modern bed-sitting rooms, all with gas fire, hot and cold water, P. O. phone and radio; from 27/6, including breakfast, bath and full service; quiet house and excellent position; French and German spoken.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Boarding for animals under experienced care; also stripping, shampooing, toilet work, etc. P. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3232.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales Maintenance and Supplies

OVERSEAS visitors, experienced lady owner-driver willing to take you sightseeing, shopping, etc.; moderate terms. BRIDSON, 100 Hayes Rd., Bromley, Kent.

COURIERS

GUIDE escort (linguist) offers competent personal services to visitors to London for Coronation and summer; private or parties, trips, sights, social entertainments. Write Box W-91, BCM/CSM, London.

DRESSMAKING

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.—Alterations done. MRS. HAWES, 59, Cromford Rd., West Hill, London, S. W. 18. Phone Putney 3295.

LADIES' own materials; terms moderate; would visit ladies' houses for fitting. Miss Kellaway, 79 Welham Rd., Streatham, London, S. W. 16.

LONDON — Experienced dressmaker offers services for sewing or daily companionship; capable; orderly and good reader. 44, Richmond Road, W.2.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

DRESSMAKING — Bring your materials to "Silvestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8; Western 3954.

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1 Tel Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30 Sat 10-12.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON — Attractive 4 roomed furnished modern flat; kitchen, bathroom, refrigerator; May-July; sunny garden estate; 18 mins. electric Piccadilly. 5 Rutland Ct., North Ealing, W3

LONDON Chelsea.—Well furnished upper maisonette to let for May and June; suitable for 3 people; 4 gns. Box W-664—BCM/CSM London.

LONDON—Unfurnished modern, new, self-contained flat adjoining Campden Hill; third floor, lift; bedroom, sitting-room, bathroom and kitchen; sunny, quiet, charming outlook overlooking trees and garden; central heating; Frigidaire, etc.; restaurant; £126 p. a. Box W-695, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Self contained, newly decorated unfurnished family flat, 3 large rooms; also kitchen-dining room and bathroom; pleasant, quiet road near Ladbroke Grove station; buses all parts; £90 per annum. Wordsworth 1659. Box W-32, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. 7.—Maisonette, furnished, 3rd floor, private house, best part South Kensington; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, constant hot water, telephone, gas fires. Telephone KEN. 2600 or write Box W-707—BCM/CSM, London.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TO CORONATION visitors, Arctic fox lined throughout, magnificent embroidered MANDARIN COAT from Pekin (Boxer Rebellion) emerald brocade, beautiful for wearing in evening; £75 or near offer. Box W-701, BCM/CSM, London.

HOME SHARING

DOMESTICATED lady, own furniture, requires a home and daily occupation; willing to help in any business, guest house, school or self-contained flat; London N. W. district preferred. Box W-702, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON—Freehold house, 4 bedrooms, 3 sittingrooms, large garden, garage; Finchley district. Box W-704, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. E. 26.—Detached, double-fronted, unique position, high-up, quiet, 8 rooms on 2 floors only; luxuriously modernised and redecorated; nice garden; Freehold £1300. Mrs. Purcell Wilson, Crest Lodge, 38 Panmure Rd., Sydenham Hill, London, S. E. 26.

HOUSES TO LET

LONDON, Nr. Eaton Terrace—Furnished house; 3 months or longer; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom and usual offices; telephone; 5 or 6 gns. weekly. Box M-2295—BCM/CSM London.

SELSEY BILL. — Modern furnished house, facing sea; long or short periods; lounge 34 feet, 4 bedrooms (sleep 8); linen, plate, electric light; 2 W. C's; garage, garden. MISS ALDRIDGE, 64 Claremont Road, Surbiton, Surrey. Elmbridge 2361.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTION, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 — Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CARLYLE LAUNDRY
Upper Cheyne Row, CHELSEA, S. W. 3.
Tel.: Flaxman 1179
Established here 80 years for highest quality service

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON RENOWN 3172 35 MILES RADIUS

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician 140, Park Lane, London, W. 1 Tel. Mayfair 3194

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Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Tyndale in Prison

When William Tyndale, famed translator of the greater part of the Bible into the English tongue, persisted in the publication of his version of the New Testament, he was arrested at the instance of certain of his ecclesiastical opponents and thrown into prison in the castle of Vilvorde, near Brussels. His situation seemed precarious in the extreme; he was well-nigh overcome by the rigors of his captivity; his enemies were demanding his execution; yet we learn from a letter which he wrote to the governor of the castle that his primary interest lay in the fulfillment of the noble task which he had set himself, for he asked "above all" for his "Hebrew Bible, grammar, and dictionary"; and receiving these, he went quietly on with his translation of the Old Testament, until his martyrdom brought his labors to an abrupt conclusion on the sixth of October, 1536—just over four centuries ago.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Buried Treasure

Give the players pencils and sheets of paper on which the following impressive message has been written: "Subtreasury holding planetarium prospectus. Circularization adjustment revealed. Temporarily discards MacLeod's controversial polarization arrangements. Extraordinary transcontinental clamor concerning reclaimed spindles embarrasses shipping-masters in many ports. Sympathetic bureaucracies briefly admonished. "Peter-W."

Then tell them that the message is code and contains information which will give them untold wealth, if properly deciphered. This is done by rearranging some of the letters in each word and group of hyphenated words to form either a precious stone or a valuable metal. The treasure seekers are allowed a reasonable amount of time to attain their objective, after which the lists are checked and points awarded as follows: Five points apiece for each precious stone, and gold, silver, platinum, and copper respectively. Three points apiece for the baser metals and alloys. The player having the highest score is the winner.

Taken in order the words in the message contain the following: Ruby; gold; platinum and tin; copper. Zircon and zinc; jade; lead. Pearl and opal; sard, cameo; silver; topaz, agates and garnets. Onyx; carnelians; coral; iron; emerald; spinels; amber and brass, sapphires; antimony. Amethyst; scarab; beryl; diamonds. Pewter.—E. C., Melrose, Mass.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Subsidiary Funds

Question: In a former answer, the matter of Sunday school funds was discussed, but one vital point was not touched on. Our bylaws read in part: "The Sunday school superintendent shall have charge of all funds thereof and shall keep a correct account of same," and also: "The board of directors shall have full charge of . . . the financial interests of the church."

Is it not true that since the Sunday school is a subsidiary of the church, the funds really belong to the church, and the board may demand these funds as necessary?

Answer: The answer to this question is "yes," since there is no rule that conflicts with the general rule. However, the cases are quite different. These bylaws do not give the Sunday school as much authority over its funds as did the bylaws cited previously. The fundamental is that the parent organization makes the rules for the subsidiary body, but if in its bylaws it grants powers to the subsidiary body, it cannot take away that authority except by changing the bylaws.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: We err when we look to human government to supply our needs. Therefore, the strength of government is not in its ability to supply needs but to insure liberty, justice, and equality to all.

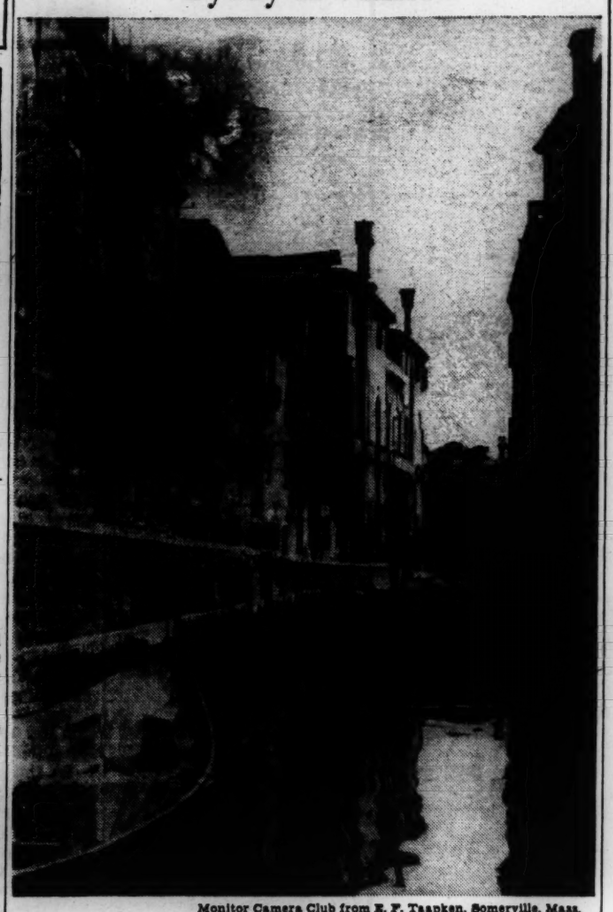
Factual Figuring: 10 plus 96, minus 2, times 8, divided by 4, equals 208.

Letter Changing: Bell, bill, pill, pile, pine, ping, ring.

What Is the Greater Number?: 20.

Fun With Synonyms: Industrious—assiduous; austere—stern; becoming—comely; cautious—circumspect; adverse—contrary; confident—positive; bulky—massive; obvious—evident; obscure—abstruse; decided—resolute.

Byway of Venice



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Puzzle Corner

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Cryptogram

Not agreeing with the sentiment expressed in a recent cryptogram, a Brooklyn (N. Y.) reader submits the following:

TO OHH TCOD TO BYYU JY CVWKD QYLOHDWODJ JY XVFFBR YVH DOOGX. JCOHOEYHO, JCO XJHODQJC YE QYLOHDWODJ SX DYJ SD SJX KISBSJR JY XVFFBR DOOGX IVJ JY SDXVHO *BSIOHJR, *AVXJSMO, KDG *OZVKBSJR JY KBB.

Factual Figuring

To the number of Executive Departments in the United States Government —— add the number of Senators in Congress ——, subtract the number of Houses in Congress ——, multiply by the number of Associate Justices on the United States Supreme Court bench ——, and divide by the number of years of the President's term of office ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Cleveland (Ohio) reader shares the following: Following the usual rules, try changing BELL to RING in six moves.

What Is the Greater Number?

Twice the sum of two numbers, plus twice their difference, is 80. What is the greater number?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words with their synonyms to be correctly checked. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	industrious	contrary	
2	austere	evident	
3	becoming	assiduous	1
4	cautious	resolute	
5	adverse	abstruse	
6	confident	stern	
7	bulky	comely	
8	obvious	positive	
9	obscure	circumspect	
10	decided	massive	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Quotation for Today

THE moment a man can feel satisfied with himself progress stops. He can only move along a level afterwards.

—LAFCADIO HEARN.

Prayer

God looks not at the oratory of your prayers, how elegant they may be; nor at the geometry of your prayers, how long they may be; nor at the arithmetic of your prayers, how many they may be; nor at the logic of your prayers, how methodical they may be; but the sincerity of them he looks at.—Brooks.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Is the President still seeking to reorganize the federal judiciary despite the more liberal attitude recently shown by the Supreme Court?
2. What situation has caused President Roosevelt to order economies in all Government agencies?
3. Will a legal title to his land save a German farmer from being ousted from it if he fails to produce?
4. Has a permanent finish for automobiles been found?
5. From what new source may "dry ice" be obtained?
6. Why does Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, believe a strike in the Ford plant will not be necessary?
7. What is Leon Trotsky trying to prove before an international fact-finding committee assembled in Mexico?
8. What rights does the Wagner Labor Relations Act guarantee to labor?
9. Has the rapid advance toward the machine age destroyed jobs?
10. What did Emperor Hirohito's cable of felicitation to President Azaña of Spain on the Spanish Republic's sixth anniversary indicate?
11. What type of home is most popular with the average American family?
12. What three American air lines were given medals for having flown 225,000,000 passenger miles without an accident?
13. How soon does John L. Lewis expect his labor group, the C. I. O., to exceed the A. F. of L. in membership?
14. Is the plan to patrol the land and sea frontiers of Spain now in effect?
15. Are 125-passenger airplanes being planned for the United States?
16. How is Greece planning to combat an increase in the popularity of bachelorhood?
17. Will the British Government protect British ships that attempt to run the insurgents' blockade of the Spanish port of Bilbao?
18. What country is authorizing loans of $50 to $150 to induce its young couples to wed?
19. What American hockey team is the only one to win the National League championship and the Stanley Cup two successive years?
20. What country is contemplating a 40-hour school week for its children instead of the present 50-hour week?

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page

Sunbonnet Sue

'Window Shopping'

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng. (Copyright Photograph)

Prospective Customers Decide on a Purchase Outside the Old Post Office at Castle Combe, Wilshire, Eng.

In Lighter Vein

Send Others

A good story is told of Lord Balfour's visit to America in 1917. Just after America entered the war Balfour was in Washington on urgent negotiations. He was leading a very busy life.

One evening, fatigued after a difficult day, he handed the menu card back to the venerable Negro waiter assigned to serve him his dinner, and said: "Just bring me a good meal," and he put a generous tip on his plate. A good meal, a very good meal, was served. This happened several times.

When Balfour was waited upon for the last time by the Negro veteran, the British statesman tripled the tip as a good-by gesture. Just before he was ready to leave the table his now devoted waiter leaned over his chair confidentially.

"Thank you, sah," he said considerably muffling his voice behind the menu card, "an' if you done got any othah frien's, w'at cain't read, you jes' send 'em to me, sah."—Railway Employees Journal.

Contributions

Pat, Sandy and Isaac planned a picnic, and it was arranged that each was to bring something. On the day of the outing Pat brought some ham, Isaac brought the bread, and Sandy brought his family.

Free

Father: "Never, my boy, hesitate to ask for advice."

Son: "Why not?"

"Because everybody likes to give it."

Exam Paper

Asked to paraphrase the sentence, "The headmaster was highly incensed," a city scholar wrote, "The head of the school was heavily perfumed."

What Else?

"What's this label 'wait and see'?"

"Well, I ain't quite sure," said the gardener, "just what I planted there."—London Evening News.

Too Much

"Wouldn't you like to be a motion picture star?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "Only I'd probably marry my press agent. I couldn't possibly resist anyone who continually described me as so beautiful and so clever."—Washington Star.

Overheard

Uncle George: "So this is the baby, eh? I used to look just like him at that age. What's he crying about now?"

Little Niece: "Oh, Uncle George, he heard what you said."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Battery Aids

If the car owner desires to refill the battery, there is nothing better for this purpose than clean rainwater, caught in an earthen or a glass vessel and kept in a stone jug or glass bottle. The water should not come in contact with metal.

In removing the caps from the battery, turn them upside down when placing them on the floor board; otherwise particles of dirt will adhere to the wet end of the cap, cause a short in the chemical, and weaken the battery.

The rate of the generator should be adjusted at intervals to keep the battery charged about three-fourths full.

Rinsing the terminals and top of the battery occasionally, drying them thoroughly, and adding a little light oil on the terminals, will keep them from corroding.

With the above care a battery should give good service from 30 to 36 months.—A. H., Muncie, Ind.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thoughtful Tenants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla.

One so often hears it said that those who rent property do not take as good care of it as the owners would, it becomes a joy to relate the following incident.

A family wishing to spend the summer in Colorado rented their furnished home to some newcomers in the city. These strangers were home lovers, and as they began living in the house, they found that many small repairs and replacements were needed, such as hinges, locks and knobs on cabinet and closet doors, screens, windows, curtain pulls, casters on the beds, etc. Much time and labor, as well as money, were spent for these replacements and their installation before the tenants considered the home in condition to function smoothly; and this was all done as a matter of course, without a thought of charging the owners. To the renters it was just a natural expression of love and care for a home.

When the summer was over and the owners returned, they were delighted to note the wonderful improvement in the condition and appearance of the home, which the wife and mother admitted had been quite neglected for some time. Need it be added that this was the beginning of a lasting friendship between the two families?

Daily Anecdote

Perseverance

Cyrus W. Field, who successfully laid the first Atlantic telegraph cable from the Old World to the New in 1866, when presenting the subject to Lord Clarendon, one-time Premier and Lord Chancellor of England, was asked: "But suppose you don't succeed? Suppose you make the attempt and fail—your cable is lost in the sea—then what will you do?"

"Charge it to profit and loss, and go to work to lay another," was Mr. Field's quick response to his noble friend.

Brevities

Washington Post: "The sit-down strike originated several years ago in France," declares an editor who has never had to depend on a type of transportation in which the motive power was supplied by a Georgia mule.

Punch: A famous actor says he would like to spend six months just letting the rest of the world go by. He should try touring in a second-hand car.

Milwaukee Journal: The two great neglected opportunities in the field of display advertising are the barber shop ceiling and the broad back of the trailer.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Seems as if a lot of Frenchmen must be determined to shake the Blum tree.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Yes; he is still holding fast to his original plan of enlarging the Supreme Court.
2. Tax collections have been far less than the amount estimated in the President's budget message last January. The economies were ordered to prevent this year's deficit from being "far greater than was anticipated."
3. No; according to a new National Socialist code now being worked out, no one will own land in Germany. State officials have been empowered by decree to remove farmers who fail to make their land produce.
4. Yes; a new lacquer, "a cellulose product called 'ester,'" reported to the American Chemical Society is regarded as strong as tin and it is said it will furnish a permanent finish for automobiles.
5. Chemists at the ninety-third annual meeting of the American Chemical Society revealed that this important refrigerant may be made at a low cost from the gases that rise through factory chimneys.
6. He believes the Government will force Mr. Ford to abandon his traditional individualism and recognize the union.
7. That the conspiracy attributed to him in the Moscow treason trials was impossible from the standpoint of times and places.
8. The Act upheld on April 12 by the Supreme Court gives workers the right to organize unions and to bargain collectively with their employers through chosen representatives. It restrains employers from "unfair labor practices," including interference with labor organizations and discriminations against their members.
9. Speaking in Detroit, Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, said the advance of the machine had multiplied opportunity for employment and creation of comfort for the masses rather than destroyed jobs.
10. That Japan at present has no intention of recognizing the insurgent regime of General Franco.
11. The colonial type of home is the one chosen by the majority.
12. Eastern Air Lines, Northwest Air Lines, and Pennsylvania Air Lines.
13. Within two months.
14. Yes; the plan became effective today.
15. Yes; Col. E. S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America, says that airplanes almost twice as large as any now in use already are "on the drawing boards."
16. A law now in preparation lays down a rule that no unmarried Greek citizen more than 25 years of age can occupy a public office. In addition, bachelors will be required to pay double taxes, and those with no good reason for not getting married will be deprived of the privilege of bequeathing their property to their relatives.
17. No; the British Government has adopted the policy of protecting British ships only to the three-mile limit off Bilbao.
18. Italy; the Italian Cabinet has decreed sweeping measures to promote marriage and the Italian birthrate.
19. Detroit Red Wings.
20. France; the Minister of National Education, Jean Zay, has drawn up a bill which greatly reduces the hours of school attendance.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*At Least It Seems That Way*

By LE PELLEY

WOULDN'T YOU KNOW WE'D GET CAUGHT IN THE RAIN!
I SUPPOSE SO
IT SEEMS I'M ALWAYS GETTING CAUGHT IN THE RAIN —— EVERY TIME I POKE MY HEAD OUT OF THE HOUSE IT RAINS!
RAIN—RAIN—RAIN— IT JUST WAITS FOR ME! IT SAYS— "HERE COMES TUBBY AGAIN, LET'S GIVE HIM A GOOD SOAKING!"
DOES IT ALWAYS RAIN WHEN YOU GO OUT?
EXCEPT WHEN I CARRY A UMBRELLA —
I SEE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Excuse My Back, Please*

By CARMACK

Saw a big turtle over at the lagoon today and right away I thought of an idea—
"Do you understand frog talk?" I barked, "And can you tell me how I might get acquainted with the loud-croaking frog that lives here?"
Well, sir, he pulled in his head and his paws and his tail and closed up like a clam!
Boy! The folks who live around the lagoon seem to be a snooty bunch all right!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Court and Constitution

1. "The Indispensable Ingredient."

"THIS dispatch from Washington says not a single vote has been changed in the Senate Judiciary Committee by four weeks of testimony and argument on the President's court plan." We were talking with a friend about the bitterness and rigidity of the constitutional debate. We agreed that much understanding of the problems involved has been developed by recent public discussion, but that in its present stage the debate is a kind of trench warfare. Men are piling up sandbags of rationalization to fortify positions where they have already dug in with the pick of partisanship or the spade of emotion.

"What, then," we asked our friend, "is most needed for a right solution?" We thought he might say, "Loyalty to the Constitution" or "Support of the President" or "Write to your congressman." Or that, like other friends, he would offer some legal panacea or party doctrine. Instead he simply said, "Prayer; that is the indispensable ingredient. That is the surest way to get the humility, humanity and healing required."

We recalled the words of another wise man at another time of constitutional crisis. The Philadelphia Convention of 1787 had met to revise the Articles of Confederation. Members had considered many ancient systems and modern devices. After "running all about" for four weeks in search of political wisdom, they had not agreed on a single sentence of the Constitution. Benjamin Franklin rose and said:

> In this situation of this assembly, groping, as it were, in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understandings?

It is not recorded that the convention adopted Franklin's proposal for daily prayer, but it is recorded that from that day the work of framing the Constitution went forward with new spirit and progress.

In the political blockade of today cannot Americans well turn to the same solvent? There is a plethora of theories and of devices. The people are wearied with the doling of argument. Denouncing only hardens hates. As our friend said, humility, humanity and healing are required.

And what so readily as prayer will produce them? The very attitude of asking for guidance induces humility. Appeal to a common Father implies the brotherhood of humanity. And willingness to let His will be done brings healing. Assurance that that will means good for all men removes the fear that flares forth as hate and the weakness that breaks out in violence. It gives men needed confidence that a solution will be reached by reason instead of force. They are more ready to trust democratic processes, less quick to try dictatorship.

At an earlier period of national stress the Founder of this newspaper wrote in "Christian Science Versus Pantheism," this message to her followers:

> Pray that the divine presence may still guide and bless our chief magistrate, those associated with his executive trust, and our national judiciary; give to our congress wisdom, and uphold our nation with the right arm of His righteousness.

At a time when conflicts of economic and political interest are blinding citizens to the larger interest all have in preserving the essential good temper and tolerance required to operate a free government, this message is again timely. In a day when the fires of personal or party prejudice are beating about the heads of the chief magistrate, the national judiciary and congressmen as they have not beat since the Civil War, we know no more helpful starting point for our readers and ourselves in beginning a series of editorials on the general subject of "Court and Constitution."

Weaving Understanding

AT THE end of a two weeks' session, the World Textile Conference, just adjourned in Washington, illustrates afresh the fact that the results of such meetings are more often educative than politically tangible. And for that reason perhaps the more significant, since education is the basis of most advancement.

A number of those connected with the conference hoped for the consummation of a draft convention by which the forty-hour week would be accepted as a working standard in the textile industry the world over. The best informed even of these persons recognized, though, that this was an ambitious goal and too much to be expected in one leap, since even a forty-eight-hour week would involve a marked reduction of hours in the Orient and in some portions of the United States.

The conference has helped, however, toward a better analysis of the problem, and, as usual, toward a better acquaintance among the men who have to solve it. At the outset it was the general impression that Japan was the laggard who would have to be coaxed into an agreement. But discussion developed that while Japan would probably accede to some convention rather than face tariff barriers which could be raised against her, the obstacle was the position of British and Dutch manufacturers.

These representatives pointed out that wage costs are already a large factor in their operation, and that to increase these would make them less able than ever to hold their shrinking markets in the Far East while adding nothing to the buying power of those markets, which need most of all to be expanded.

Nevertheless, with the better understanding of the situation which results from a comparison of experience, many members of the conference believe that an international agreement may eventuate in three or four years.

Lawyers have a phrase by which they say that an essential element in every valid contract is that there must be "a meeting of the minds"—that is, there must be a common understanding of what is to be done. The World Textile Conference has made progress toward that basis for a world standard of textile working conditions.

Speaking of Law and Order—

THERE is more crime in Harlan County, a grand jury finding quoted in the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee said, than in any other county in Kentucky. In that mountainous region there has been going on for years a struggle between unions and coal operators. The Lewis-led U. M. W. A. has never cracked the nut of Harlan County, which has some of the world's richest soft coal seams. Company-owned towns still flourish. On the roads leading into them are signs reading "Private Property—Keep Out!"

The company owns the houses, the schools, the churches, the very post office. The manager of the biggest contributor to the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association testified that his 1200 miners still must sign contracts agreeing not to join a union. The penalty is immediate eviction, family and all, from the company-owned home, which means automatic exclusion from the community.

Testimony before the committee reported that all but eight or nine of the 200-odd deputy sheriffs of the county are paid direct by the coal operators; that many have criminal records; that miners are charged high prices at company stores; that county officials have strings leading back to the coal companies. Grand juries have found violence rife and a breakdown of law and order with ambuscades and dynamitings that make the ordinary sit-down look mild.

What should be done? There can be no doubt of the violence existing in Harlan. As to the remedy, perhaps a comment of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes in one of the Wagner Labor Act decisions gives a clue:

> Experience has abundantly demonstrated that the recognition of the right of employees to self-organization and to have representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining is often an essential condition to industrial peace. Refusal to confer and negotiate has been one of the most prolific causes of strife. This is such an outstanding fact in the history of labor disturbances that it is a proper subject of judicial notice and requires no citation of instances.

The question seems to be whether the "Keep Out!" signs around the company-owned towns of Harlan County apply also to the Supreme Court.

Sport of Presidents

ALL America flocks to the bleachers today for baseball's annual flag-raising. Once again the big-league rivals start circling the bases on their all-summer race to the World Series 150 games away from April's frosty send-off. Chief interest as usual centers in Washington as the President of the United States officially opens the baseball season by delivering the first pitch before a joint session of Congress and people at Griffith Stadium.

The presidential rite of throwing out the first ball dates back to the jolly days of William Howard Taft. What began as a beaming gesture twenty-seven years ago has come to be regarded as an essential part of the national pastime.

According to the official Associated Press averages, Woodrow Wilson holds the record with eight consecutive starts. President Roosevelt, out to make it five in a row today, openly predicted he would throw a strike to Shanty Hogan, the man behind the Washington mitt and mask. Mr. Roosevelt's liking for the sport makes him a strong pre-game favorite with the fans. His bubbling enthusiasm is in marked contrast to that of his predecessor, who once left with the score tied. Calvin Coolidge did well in his two starts as Governor of Massachusetts. But he did not especially distinguish himself after coming up to the majors. Some who noticed Mr. Coolidge's lukewarm attitude suspected he wished the gold telegraph key in the White House study could have been rigged to throw out the first ball.

Needless to say, Vice-President Garner will be on hand for the opener. But in view of the fact Mr. Roosevelt is essentially a "spot pitcher," that is, one whose control is especially good, the Vice-President will probably continue to warm the bench. At any rate, Washington has never lost an opening game in which Mr. Roosevelt has stayed the limit. This gives the locals a hypothetical edge on their rivals in the opener. But baseball is almost as uncertain a game as politics. Only the other day, Mr. Roosevelt remarked that one never could be sure which way the umpires would call the close ones.

The Pundits Speak

Book News of the Day

INEVITABLY WHAT IS AHEAD OF US? by G. D. H. Cole and others (London: Allen & Unwin. 5s.), being a collection of half-a-dozen lectures on contemporary problems—capitalism, international economics, dictatorships, war, the U. S. S. R. and social biology—calls to mind the musings of the late G. K. Chesterton (in "The Napoleon of Notting Hill") on the capacity of human beings for "cheating the prophet." The pundits are men who speak with authority on their respective subjects; yet the imp of history will no doubt take a wicked delight in confounding their predictions. Today a prophet has precious little honor in any country.

Prophecies apart, however, each of these contributors gives us food for thought. Mr. G. D. H. Cole, for instance, frankly faces the fact that Socialists have underrated the resistance power of that "capitalism" which Karl Marx seventy years ago saw rocketing to its doom. Sir Arthur Salter usefully reminds us that when it is a question of economic and political factors—i. e., living forces—it is quite wrong to imagine that two and two make four—citing the Abyssinian affair as an example of the interaction of such forces. Either British militancy alone or a genuine League militancy would have made short work of Signor Mussolini's pretensions; whereas the compound spelt futility. Similarly the motives of policy and prestige plus the prospect of some—though by all accounts minute—economic reward produced "a force making for war terrifically greater than the sum of the two constituent elements."

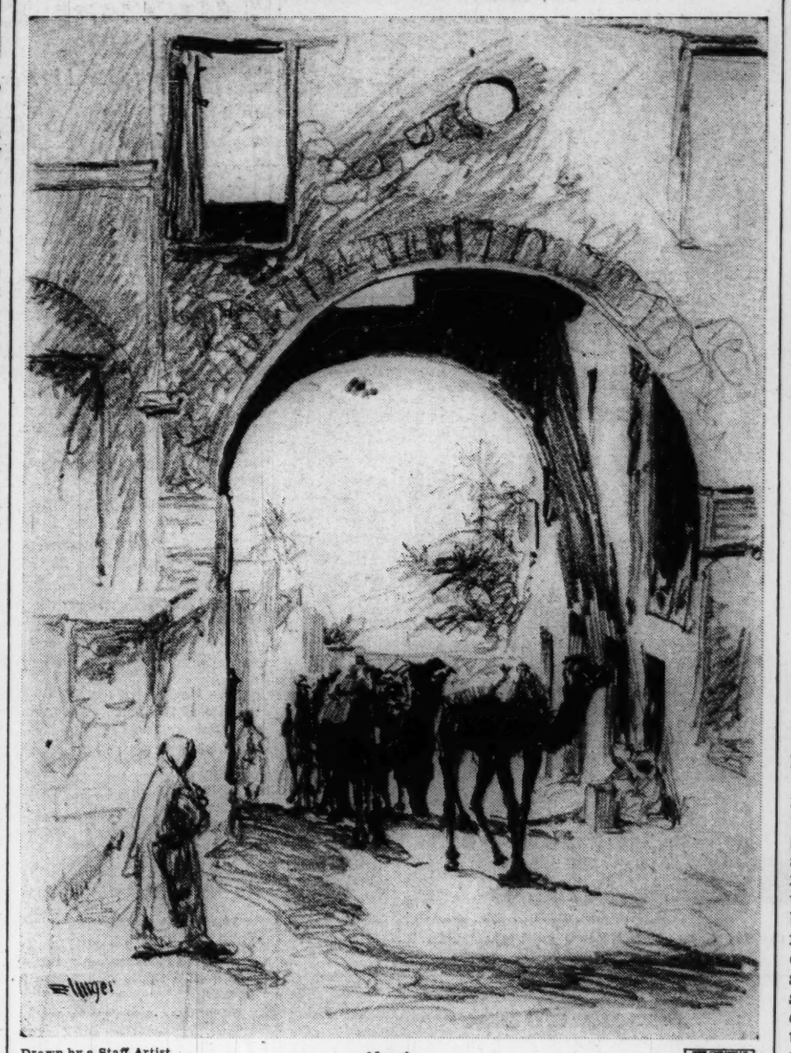
Mr. Wickham Steed, whose study of dictatorships is incisive though not altogether sound, brings out the merit of democratic and parliamentary regimes, that they allow of "change without catastrophe." He writes pertinently: "The margin of inefficiency in a democracy is the insurance premium which that community pays against the risk of utter catastrophe when change is needed." Yet this judgment does not seem to allow sufficiently for the fact that cosmic processes belong to certain eras and not to others.

Sidney Webb's elucidation of Soviet Communism is perhaps the most instructive element of the symposium—though the reader can hardly be expected to be wearing the same *couleur de rose* spectacles. He explains that the essential basis of the regime is not collective or state ownership, not the much-vaunted "nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange," but the elimination of profit-making as the motive for the manufacture and selling of things. On that point the ruling elements of the U. S. S. R. are inexorable. Mr. Webb's essay also makes us realize that, for all the democratic trappings of the new Constitution, the ordinary concepts of western democracy are really not relevant to the Russian phenomenon. The so-called Communist Party is not a party at all but an organized vocation, self-appointed intellectual leadership—the twentieth-century equivalent of the medieval religious order.

The contributions are based upon the annual series of Fabian lectures but, we are told, substantially revised—in which case it would have been better, perhaps, to discard the apostrophes to Mr. Chairman!

W. H. C.

Beyond the Atlas



Drawn by a Staff Artist — Algeria

WE CLIMB slowly to the crest of the ridge of hills on the sea side of which lies Algiers and pause for a little to look back upon as fair a scene as any of the famed beauty spots on either side the Mediterranean can offer. Then we commence the long trip among the foothills of the great Atlas range, first, however, threading a way through a blooming and fertile land of vineyards and cereal production.

This is the garden of north Africa where Arab and European alike take generous toll from the willing soil. The native, scorning modernity in its material as in its cultural aspects, engages with the land in the ancient way. His plow is the forked branch of a tree and it is drawn by cows, mules, horses and sometimes a camel yoked together, a strange and yet an apparently perfectly companionable combination that seems a kind of symbol of the amity and good will characterizing the mode of living here between the coast-encircling hills and the great desert.

Crossing this rich tableland we commence another climb, one not without its thrills, for there are many sharp turns and frequent stretches along the edge of precipitous descents. This is the lower range of the Atlas mountains. Fertility is now left behind, and yet barren as are these brown hillsides, we encounter flocks of sheep and goats following their shepherds from place to place in search of the scanty sustenance.

* * *

Threescore miles inland and the first camel trains pause by the roadside to let our heavy motortruck pass. They are sleek brown animals of lusty capacity, but uncertain disposition, hardly vouchsafing us more than a supercilious glance, accustomed now to automobile traffic and no longer stampeding as at first. Sometimes a kind of tiny tent atop one shelters an Arab woman from the stare of "unbelievers."

As the day's close is at hand we come into a kind of no-man's land that is neither farm nor yet desert, only a far-reaching somber country of sterile dun soil relieved by greenish-gray bunches of dry shrub that seems to exist upon less moisture even than a camel. Sometimes the stony ground rises into dunes and low hills, and as the sun sinks these take on different shades of coloring, finally with the last rays of light a kind of deep violet unbelievably beautiful during the few moments ere it fades swiftly into pearl gray. Then, with startling suddenness, it is night, and darkness, relieved only by stars which seem to hang no more than a few hundred feet above us, cloaks all this waterless land.

Now, sometimes at a distance across the treeless plain, sometimes close beside the road, the lights of tiny campfires gleam through the all-encompassing darkness. Silhouetted against them we discover the forms of heavily draped men and women, standing as it seems in silent reflection, apparently unconcerned with the swift passing of a symbol of modernity and Europe. They are the desert nomads, strange wanderers of the great waste lands, impelled ever on by some restless urge, having so far as we can perceive no object, living meagerly, but seemingly quite content.

* * *

We have mounted to more than 3500 feet and come 150 miles from Algiers ere the lights of our day's destination, the little oasis town of Bou Saada, are in sight. Presently we are among low clay-built houses and as our glowing headlight flashes down the narrow village street burnous-wrapped men and heavily veiled women dart hastily from our path. We cross the market place where, once each week, Arabs from many miles around and all the smaller oases gather to sell their dates and their mutton and their hides and to gossip long and amiably, squatted on their mats in the shade of whitewashed walls.

North and west and east rise the barren, wind-swept hills, among which lies the long and winding descent from the Atlas into that great bed of an inland sea to the south which is the desert. Here in Bou Saada, where we find a comfortable little inn in which to sup and spend the night before pressing on into the Sahara, we are in a picturesque outpost of civilization, the main town of that strange hill tribe known as the Ouled Nails, beyond the Atlas and within sight of the unmeasured sands.

M. T. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

Bequest From the Poorhouse

IN THE pocket of a ragged coat belonging to one of the inmates of the Chicago poorhouse, I am told, there was found, after his death, a will. The man had been a lawyer. So unusual was it that it was sent to an attorney; and the story goes that he was so impressed with its contents that he read it before the Chicago Bar Association, and that later it was ordered probated. And this is the will of the ragged old inmate of the Chicago poorhouse:

"I, Charles Lounsberry, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do hereby make and publish this my last will and testament in order to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

"That part of my interest which is known in law as my property, being inconsiderable and of no account, I make no disposition of. My right to live, being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but, these things excepted, all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath.

"Item: I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments; and I charge said parents to use them justly, but generously, as the deeds of their children shall require.

"Item: I leave to children inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every flower of the field and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely according to the custom of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at. . . .

"Item: I devote to boys, jointly, all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played, all pleasant waters where one may swim, all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate, to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows, with the clover blossoms and butterflies thereof; the woods with their beauty; the squirrels and the birds and the echoes and strange noises, and all distant places, which may be visited together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance or without any encumberance or care. . . .

"Item: To young men jointly I bequeath all the boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness, and undaunted confidence in their own strength. I leave to them the power to make lasting friendships and of possessing companions, and to them, exclusively, I give all merry songs and choruses to sing with lusty voices.

"Item: And to those who are no longer children or youths, or lovers, I leave memory; and bequeath to them the volumes of poems of Burns and Shakespeare and other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may live the old days over again, freely and fully without tithe or diminution.

"Item: To the loved ones with snowy crowns, I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep."—*William Lyon Phelps, Professor Emeritus of English Literature, Yale University*, in "Talks About Books and Authors."

Democracy on the Defensive

IT IS no longer possible to say that it is inevitable that political, parliamentary democracy should triumph. What has brought about the end of political democracy in the European countries has been the class struggle. There has come about a demand for a new integration of economic and political life. This necessity for integration has divided the country into two camps—the haves and the have-nots. A strong authority had to break the deadlock between political and economic power under one shibboleth or another.

Political freedom is the basis and the condition of all freedom. I have come to the conclusion that civil rights are the basis of all rights—that there are none existing apart from that. If Russia is Utopia, I have been deluded as to the merits and demerits of human slavery. I have decided that public ownership of property is a complete mirage, if not accompanied by political freedom.—*Dorothy Thompson*, addressing the Undergraduate Association at Barnard College.

Lo, the Poor Farmer

FOOD can no longer be regarded as one of several means for providing a livelihood for those who produce it. So topsy-turvy is the world, in fact, that the production of certain forms of foodstuffs may be greatly in excess of the purchasing power of a large section of mankind, while still remaining far below the . . . needs of the consumers.—World Review (London).

The Wide Horizon

What Would a "New" Court Do?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

"A 'NEW' Supreme Court, or at least a 'new' majority of the Supreme Court, has made its debut to 'save' the judiciary."

With these arresting words, Dean Dinwoodey, editor of the United States Law Week, summarizes the effect of the Supreme Court's historic decisions last Monday. That is a very good summary. Carrying it farther, we see Chief Justice Hughes in his role of judicial statesman pitted against Mr. Roosevelt in what we call the constitutional crisis.

They are worthy adversaries; and not wholly adversaries. Each is making his contribution toward real and constructive goals as he sees it. Both want to carry America forward, want to ensure social justice as well as legalistic justice, for however mistaken or dangerous some may think the President's tactics to be, fair-minded critics do not deny the scope of his aspirations for the nation.

What are the Chief Justice and his four colleagues trying to do in this new role of "saving the judiciary"? They are doing two things: (1) altering the fundamental interpretations of the American Constitution; (2) having an effect upon the President's effort to enlarge the judiciary.

By the majority decisions on the Wagner Act, the Supreme Court for the first time in American history holds that Congress may under the commerce power affirmatively regulate a local employment relation. The basis of the decision was this statement: "Although activities may be intrastate in character when separately considered, if they have such a close and substantial relation to interstate commerce that their control is essential or appropriate to protect that commerce from burdens and obstructions, Congress cannot be denied the power to exercise that control."

* * *

It remains to be adjudged whether acts of Congress setting up prohibitions on child labor or fixing minimum wages or maximum hours would be considered "essential or appropriate to protect . . . commerce from burdens and obstructions." Maybe; maybe not. But all the implications of the Wagner Act decision are that the Administration and Congress had better draft careful laws toward these objectives and await the result.

But will court-packing absolutely secure the validation of such legislation? Let us just see what the results would be on the eleven cases so far lost by the New Deal in the Supreme Court if six new members were added, assuming rashly that the new justices would always vote with the President, and that the present nine justices would vote as in the past.

No Change		Change	
NRA, against	9-6	AAA, for	9-6
Hot Oil, against	8-7	Guffey Coal, for	9-6
Building and Loan, against	9-6	Original RR Pension, for	10-5
Dismissal of Humphrey, against	9-6	SEC Jones Case, for	9-6
First Frazier-Lemke, agst.	9-6	Municipal Bankruptcy, for	10-5
AAA Processing Taxes, against	9-6		

In other words, only five of the eleven cases would have been reversed in favor of the New Deal. But what have events and the "new" court majority done to these five cases anyway? The Guffey coal case was in effect reversed by the Wagner Act decision; a new railroad pension act has been upheld; the SEC is getting along perfectly well; municipal bankruptcies are taken care of; and even AAA lives on in the new form of the Soil Conservation Act, an experiment that may be adequate.

* * *

In the list of six cases where even the addition of six justices would not have altered the outcome, new legislation has been drafted in several fields, and except in the Humphrey matter, there is no reason why substitute legislation should not be proceeded with.

In short, re-drafting of laws, plus an admittedly changed viewpoint on the Supreme Court, have completely reversed the situations of which the President really complained, in so far as it could be remedied by the addition of six new justices. Moreover, by reversing its decision on state minimum wage laws, the court has removed the "no man's land" where no government could legislate.

That the logic of the situation will influence President Roosevelt, and produce a real compromise on his court plan—something more substantial than merely cutting down the court-packing from six justices to two—is not clear. The President points out to his friends that the new court attitude is dependent upon one justice, that it is not clear what the decisions would be on wage-and-hour legislation, and that the court may change its viewpoint back again. Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt's "Dutch stubbornness" is well known to his closest friends. Time and again, he has kept patient and held on to get his way in the end. That seems to be his aim at present.

The answer fundamentally lies with public opinion. If, as an aftermath to the court's "progressive" decisions, the national viewpoint is: "There, you see, the court is all right!" Then Mr. Roosevelt may as well recede gracefully. If, on the other hand, most people say: "Well, the President's got them on the run!" he may be only strengthened in pressing for his proposal. Congress, you may be sure, has its collective and individual ears to the ground. Reverberations should get clearer and clearer in the days just ahead.